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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location: Roughly inclusive of the following parks and adjacent rights-of-way: Franke, McCormick, McCulloch, McMillen, Memorial, Nuckols, Old Fort, Reservoir, Rockhill, Weisser, and Williams. Also including the following water (river) based parkways and associated green space: Maumee River from three rivers confluence to White Oak Dr, including Lakeside Park; Spy Run Creek from St. Mary's River to Norfolk Avenue, including Lawton Park and Vesey Park; St. Joseph River from three rivers confluence to Coliseum Boulevard, including Johnny Appleseed Park; St. Mary's River from three rivers confluence to Fairfield Avenue, including Bloomingdale Park, Foster Park, Guldlin Park, Orff Park and the Thieme Dr. Overlook, Roosevelt Park, Camp Allen and Swinney Park (East & West). Also including the rights-of-way of the following boulevards: Anthony Boulevard from Crescent to Rudisill, Berry Street from Hanna to Thieme, Hanna Street from Rudisill to Taber, Taber Street from Hanna to Lafayette, Jefferson Boulevard from Thieme to Lindenwood, Lindenwood Avenue from Jefferson to W. State, Rudisill Boulevard from McMillen Park to Foster Park, Sherman Boulevard from St. Marys River to Franke Park, St. Joseph Boulevard from Columbia to E. State, State Boulevard from Anthony to Lindenwood, Tennessee Avenue from Spy Run Avenue to California, and Lake Avenue from Forest Park to Anthony. All located in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Fort Wayne N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Allen code 003 zip code 46802

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national statewide local

James Q. Jones
Signature of certifying official/Title

11/3/2010
Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

☒ private
☒ public - Local
☐ public - State
☐ public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
34	32	buildings
0	0	district
61	6	site
70	42	structure
15	6	object
180	86	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

The Civilizing of a Midwestern City: The Park and
Boulevard System of Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/ Outdoor Recreation

TRANSPORTATION/ Road-related

TRANSPORTATION/ Pedestrian-related

LANDSCAPE/ Park

LANDSCAPE/ Natural Feature

GOVERNMENT/ Public Works

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/

Waterworks

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/ Energy Facility

FUNERARY/ Cemetery (Burial Site)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/ Outdoor Recreation

TRANSPORTATION/ Road-related

TRANSPORTATION/ Pedestrian-related

LANDSCAPE/ Park

LANDSCAPE/ Natural Feature

GOVERNMENT/ Public Works

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/

Waterworks

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/ Energy Facility

FUNERARY/ Cemetery (Burial Site)

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical

Revival

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY
MOVEMENTS: Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Foundation: CONCRETE

Walls STONE

BRICK

OTHER

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System Historic District is located in Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana. Fort Wayne is the county seat and one of Indiana's largest cities. Allen County is located in the north east part of Indiana, with its eastern boundary on the Ohio-Indiana line. Fort Wayne is near the center of the county. Because it is located at the meeting of the Maumee, St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers, Fort Wayne is sometimes called the "Three Rivers" city. It is also at the junction of three physiographic regions in Indiana, the Auburn Morainal Complex, the Bluffton Till Plain and the Maumee Lake Plain. During the 19th Century, the town was known as the "Summit City" because it was located at the highest point on the Wabash and Erie Canal, at an elevation of approximately 790 feet.

The Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System Historic District is based upon a plan conceived in 1909 by Charles Mulford Robinson and the more detailed one which followed it, designed by the landscape architect and planner, George Kessler in 1911-12 (See Figure 2.) To some extent, it also reflects fulfillments of the Robinson and Kessler concepts as shown in the 1927 Street Road and Public Space Improvements plan completed by the firm of Bennett, Parsons and Frost.

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The district is primarily bound by the city limits as shown on the Kessler plan and includes parkway/greenways and some parks which are its logical extensions. The Key Map for the district (KM) shows the rough geographic boundaries within which the individual resources are located. In general, they are encompassed between Coliseum Boulevard in the north and north east, Hessen Cassel Road in the south east to Tillman Road in the south, and Ardmore in the west. The district is subdivided into three components: Parks, Parkways (with their associated parks) and Boulevards. It includes 11 individual parks, encompassing more than 601 acres; 4 parkways, with 10 associated parks or park-like areas including 1133 acres; and 10 boulevards totaling 149 acres. The total acreage is approximately 1,883 acres. The district includes 61 contributing sites, 34 contributing buildings, 70 contributing structures and 15 contributing objects. In addition, the non-contributing resources include 6 sites, 32 buildings, 42 structures and 6 objects. Four contributing resources were previously listed in the National Register and are thus not counted in this nomination:

Thomas W. Swinney House (SM SW-3)- Building
Wells Street Bridge (SM-12)-Structure
Johnny Appleseed Memorial Park (Gravesite) (SJ JA-11)-Site
"Welcome to Fort Wayne" planting (Indian Village HD)(SM FO-9)-Site

INTRODUCTION:

This nomination relies upon the contexts and property types described and developed in the Multiple Property Documentation Form "The Civilizing of Midwestern City: The Park and Boulevard System of Fort Wayne, Indiana – A Plan for the Ideal Development of Transportation, Parks and Residential Subdivisions", prepared by Christopher Baas and Tina Jones, assisted by Malcolm Cairns for ARCH, Inc. and accepted by the National Park Service. This document focused on early twentieth century city planning in Fort Wayne and identified eight property types: 1) The Portage; 2) Pre-Canal Era Resources; 3) Canal Era Resources; 4) Railroad Era Resources; 5) Lincoln Highway Related Resources; 6) The Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System; 7) Residential Subdivisions; and 8) Individual Public Parks, Boulevards, Parkways, Green Spaces, and Recreation Resources. While individual features within the Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System fall within all of the eight property types described, this nomination reflects property type Number 6. Thus it considers the system as a whole, including the plan recommended by Charles Mulford Robinson and broadened by George Kessler, as well as the influence of inspired local individuals and entities such as the Fort Wayne Civic Improvement Association, the Parks Department, the Board of Park Commissioners, the City Planning Commission and the River Front Commission. These plans and philosophies are the skeleton upon which this nomination is built.

In addition, to the extent that they represent realizations of the original plan, it reflects recommendations put forward by later professionals including the firm of Bennett Parsons & Frost, noted landscape architect Arthur Shurcliff, and local Superintendent Adolph Jaenicke, as well as the local consultant, Robert Hanna. This nomination portrays the Fort Wayne Park & Boulevard System (including parkway/greenways) as it existed between 1909 and 1955, including pre-existing parks which were present when the system plans were developed. It is hoped that the nomination will serve as a foundation for later scholarship and development – a springboard for future recognition and registration.

System Components

The Fort Wayne Park & Boulevard System includes individual parks which often pre-date the master plans of 1909 and 1912. In addition, a number of parks are intimately tied with the riverine

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network which is so important to the character of the city. Some of these parks also existed prior to 1912. The master plan, and several which follow clearly emphasize the importance of the river system and show how future green areas provide connectivity. Finally, the boulevard system ties all of these together and provides linear definition to the outer perimeter of much of the plan.

Parks

Individual parks within the system range in size from less than an acre to more than 300 acres. Some of these feature urban forested areas, while others demonstrate obvious designed plantings. Nearly all of them have some kind of tree plantations, grassy meadows or other open spaces and active recreation facilities. They range widely in character; some represent memorial gardens or commemorative sites, while others concentrate on open space. Most of them contain buildings, shelters, and other amenities. The individual parks which were in place when the Kessler plan was completed and which were incorporated as such by the landscape architect include: Old Fort Park (1863), Nuckols (Hayden) Park (1876), Reservoir Park (1879), McCulloch Park (1886), Williams Park (1898), Weisser Park (1908) and Rockhill Park (1909.) Franke Park, established in the northwest in the 1920s reflects the realization of a recommended park in the Kessler plan which was ultimately located slightly farther north, thanks to the availability of generous land donations in that area. None of these parks are individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places at this time.

Parkways

All of the planners and designers who worked in Fort Wayne recognized the immense importance of the three rivers. Parkway follow the natural meander of the river. The land, for the most part, includes properties on both sides of the river. In some cases, as can be vividly seen on the Kessler plan, areas expand outward from the river to include existing or planned parks. In each plan, this system was perceived as a way to achieve green space, and additional park land while tending to the requirements for flood control, pedestrian and vehicular circulation. At the time that the first plans were developed, the river banks were notorious as dumping grounds for trash, rank with flotsam and jetsam.

The parkways in the Fort Wayne system include some which have roadways constructed on one or both sides of the river. Others realize the concept through pedestrian walkways and planted greenways. The open spaces between the driving or walking lanes and the waterway form continuous parks, some providing recreational opportunities. Some feature flood control structures, such as flood walls, dams or barrier structures, as well as bridges. In the Fort Wayne Park & Boulevard System, river parkways are associated with parks, where this connectivity made such an association appropriate. Thus, the four parkways included in this nomination (Maumee, Spy Run Creek, St. Joseph and St. Mary's) also bring nine parks or park-like areas into the nomination. Lakeside Park is included with Maumee Parkway. Lawton and Vesey Parks are connected by Spy Run Creek Parkway. Johnny Appleseed Park is included with St. Joseph Parkway and St. Mary's Parkway incorporates Bloomingdale, Foster, Guldlin, Roosevelt and Swinney Parks as well as the Orff Park and the Thieme Drive Overlook.

Boulevards

In the Fort Wayne system, stately boulevards were planned to connect parks and parkways via direct north-south or east-west arteries. Typically, these reflect a rational grid system. In Fort Wayne, the outer boulevards connect, for the most part, at right angles to each other and to featured parks, while inner city boulevards are aligned with the older city plan, reflective of the intervening rivers. A typical boulevard contains uniform, wide property set backs, generous pedestrian sidewalks and tree lawns separating the sidewalks from the roadway. Kessler's plans for boulevards, in Fort

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Wayne and elsewhere, often included wide right-of ways to accommodate generous medians for tree plantings and other vegetation. The features which make these thoroughfares gracious today include mature trees planted in the lawns which separate pedestrians from the rush of traffic. In some of the boulevards, large London Plane trees, a Kessler hallmark in Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, still grace the streets. Along the route, a mix of residential, academic and/or commercial can be found. Where possible, the planners sought to integrate schools, churches and other institutions along these roadways. Street lighting and other site details are also important. The nomination includes 10 boulevards (or portions): Anthony, Berry, Hanna, Jefferson (Cressler), Lindenwood (Brookside), Rudisill, Sherman (Kekionga), St. Joseph, State (Pfeifer) and Tennessee Avenue/Lake Avenue. Kessler had proposed 11 boulevards, but not all of these have been fully realized to date.

The Evolution of Fort Wayne's Park and Boulevard System

Fort Wayne's Park and Boulevard system evolved over a period of years. The most developed plan for the formal system was achieved in 1912, with the plan devised by George Kessler and implemented for several decades to follow. Concerned local citizens had begun discussions about Fort Wayne's growth and future in the late nineteenth century. They had good reason to be worried. By 1890, major railroad lines ran through the center of town, several south of the confluence of the rivers.¹ In all, Fort Wayne would have seven important rail lines.² The railroads brought economic growth, but rail-based industrialization also resulted in huge physical changes. The railroad lines divided the town from its rivers. The population growth, from 26,880 in 1880, to 45,115 in 1900 brought congestion, crowded living conditions, air and water pollution, not to mention poor sanitation and hygiene.³

American cities were universally experiencing the difficulties of unplanned industrialized growth during the last decades of the nineteenth century. Olmsted and Vaux had led the way toward more gracious city living in the 1850s, with the design for Central Park in New York. They followed this with their plan for Riverside, in 1869, a planned community outside Chicago. But in 1893, the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago inspired the nation to re-think city planning and development. During this era, Fort Wayne created a separate Board of Park Commissioners and began to explore ways to inspire a comprehensive plan. In 1909 private funds from Fort Wayne's Commercial Club helped bring Chicago Professor Charles Zueblin to town for several lectures. The same year, The Fort Wayne Civic Improvement Association brought the well-known "City Beautiful" advocate and planner, Charles Mulford Robinson to town. His report, published in 1909 articulated the problems faced by the city, as well as its unique geographical configuration – its assets and liabilities. Robinson had reported on the Chicago exposition, with much enthusiasm. After a sojourn in Europe, he completed his first book on city planning, *The Improvement of Cities and Towns, or the Practical Basis of Civic Aesthetics*, in 1901. With this publication, he encouraged the fledgling "art" of city planning and coined the watchword for the City Beautiful movement. His work encouraged local citizens, like those in Fort Wayne, remarking that "something very like religious fervor can be put into the zeal for city beauty, sustaining it through long patience and slow work".⁴

Robinson's 123-page Fort Wayne report was greeted by enthusiastic response upon its publication. He described the problems faced by the city: congestion; polluted rivers and blighted banks, unplanned construction. In addition, he recalled the city's assets, its character as a rail, manufacturing and trading center. In the section of his report dealing with parks and parkways, he

¹ Sanborn Insurance Map, 1890, P. 1

² Griswold, *Guide to Fort Wayne*, 1914, p. 14 (quoted in Baas & Jones, MPD)

³ Chris Baas and Tina Jones, MPD, p. 34.

⁴ Norman T. Newton, *Design on the Land*, Cambridge, MA:Harvard Univ. Press, 1971.Pp. 414,415.

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reiterated a basic principal : "that the stream banks of a community should be reserved for park development.". He was the first professional consultant to articulate the thoughts of many local citizens: "...[I]n parking the river banks, and putting drive and walk[s] along their edge, Fort Wayne will be turning to account its greatest natural asset, and developing its own proper individuality..." Robinson's report dealt with city streets, a recommended industrial district, public market, a new railroad station, residential streets as well as parks and parkways. Robinson saw his role as a reporter, pointing out opportunities and needs, but reserving more detailed planning to others at a later time.⁵ For example, his comments regarding the railroad station were inspired by contemporary plans to elevate the Pennsylvania & Wabash Railroad lines and build new passenger stations. This project was completed by 1914 and incorporated several of his suggestions.⁶

Tipped into the back of the report was a map, created by the R. L. Polk Company in 1908 and showing some of the recommended river drives, park additions and boulevard connections, as well as existing parks and drives. The map (Figure 1) shows Lawton, Lakeside and Swinney parks, as they existed at that time. Old Fort and Hayden (now Nuckols) parks are also represented, along with a few others. St. Joseph and Edgewater parkways are in place, but additional lands along the St. Joseph and St. Mary's rivers are proposed. The development of Walton (now Anthony) as a boulevard is shown, as well as a similar recommendation for Tennessee. Thus, some of the elements which would be incorporated into George Kessler's 1912 plan were already in discussion at this time.

Robinson laid the groundwork, and George Kessler built the formal plan. By 1911, the Fort Wayne Board of Park Commissioners had hired Kessler to prepare a plan and a report for a scheme of parks, parkways and boulevards in the city. He urged the investment in such amenities, to make the most of the city's physical beauty and create local pride. He appealed to the civic fathers' concern for dollars and cents saying, "...no improvement pays so well. Wherever such properties have been purchased and improved, the increased value of these properties alone have more than paid for the investment therein."⁸ The plan which accompanied this report anticipated growth beyond the then city limits, recommending considerable purchases of additional park lands, as well as comprehensive acquisition of all of the lands along the three river banks. Boulevards were clearly defined with an ideal specification and discussion of the specific purposes. It is this plan which has formed foundation for this nomination and for much of the present system in Fort Wayne.

Kessler envisioned the river parkways as "the most important link in the chain of pleasure highways surrounding the city.." He saw the potential for, "...at least 15 additional miles of high-class residential frontage, creating out of the worst conditions the very best of residential properties." He complimented Theodore F. Thieme, a local businessman for conceiving a distinctive "public ground" near the Main Street Bridge (Thieme Drive and Overlook). His plan continuously stressed the need for connectivity between public parks, parkways and the business district. He recommended large additions to existing parks and the creation of two new ones, in the southeast and northwest. Boulevards were designed to provide an "encircling and connecting scheme".⁹

The plan served the city and the Board of Park Commissioners for many years. In 1926, the city formed a plan commission, including two activists for public parks and boulevards, Lee J. Ninde and Fred B. Shoaff. Another local planner, Robert B. Hanna was hired as the consultant. George

⁵ Charles Mulford Robinson, "Report to the Fort Wayne Civic Improvement Association", 1909, Pp96,13.

⁶ Creager Smith, comments provided to the nomination, July, 2010.

⁸ George Kessler, "Report to the Board of Park Commissioners, Fort Wayne, Indiana", 1912.

⁹ Kessler, "Report to the Board of Park Commissioners", 1912, pp. 42,52,53. As an example of the role and power the Board of Parks Commissioners had in city development, it was the Park Board that developed the first Fort Wayne Municipal Airport - Smith Field. (NR and C. Smith, Historic Preservation, City of Fort Wayne.

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Kessler had died unexpectedly in 1923, but another well-known landscape architect, Arthur Shurcliff, had become familiar with Fort Wayne through his work for Wildwood Builders. In November, the commission invited him to speak to the commission regarding master plans. Ultimately, the plan commission hired the Chicago firm of Bennett, Parsons & Frost in 1927 to complete a zoning plan and a comprehensive street plan (Figure 3.) The latter was to include recommendations for widening and other improvements, as well as other study areas including topography, railroad and automobile transportation facilities, waterways, park and forest system, as well as the locations of several planned public buildings. The zoning plan was completed and both graphic and narrative copies exist. However, to date, only the graphic Plate 3 has surfaced. This document indicates proposed street extensions and widening, as well as existing and proposed parks. However, without the narrative report, it is difficult to determine the extent of the recommendations. Based on the existing document, it does not appear to have dramatically changed the Kessler plan.

In 1929 Robert B. Hanna offered a report to the Fort Wayne City Plan Commission visualizing "A Great River Park". In this document, he called the three rivers Fort Wayne's "greatest natural asset". He recalled that, "the great need of municipal control of these streams and their banks has been recognized by most of our citizens for about twenty years". The report documented a "great awakening" to this need, beginning in 1909 and continuing through 1913 with the plans of Robinson and Kessler, stating: "Each and every one of these reports....recommends that the city acquire title to the river banks." And he continued, "The comprehensive city plan now being made...by Bennett, Parsons & Frost calls for the acquisition...of larger tracts of river frontage than does any of the early reports." His report recalls plans for a great park at the junction of the three rivers, as designed by George Kessler in 1912 and later by Arthur Shurcliff. In conclusion, Hanna's report recalled the early admonition of Robinson with a quote from his book "Modern Civic Art", which he said applied with emphasis to Fort Wayne:

"Reserve for park development the stream banks of the community. The acquirement is nearly sure to be picturesque,...it is quite likely to be distinctive; and it is frequently, until thus taken charge of, a menace to the health of the community, for it is probably made a dumping ground, if not an open sewer, for the neighborhood. ...But the ridges of its rising banks...furnish a convenient natural boundary to frame a landscape picture...while the trans-water view, which is always charming, adds the width of the stream to the apparent park area without removing an equal tract from the slender tax lists of the town ... In short, no inland space equally contracted is likely to serve well so many ends."¹⁰

Resource Counts

The cumulative vision demonstrated by local citizens, by Charles Mulford Robinson, George Kessler, Bennett Parsons & Frost and others can be seen in the 1912 master plan for the Fort Wayne Parks and Boulevard System as it has evolved and been implemented over the years. In this nomination, the resources within the system are interpreted as a whole, integrated through the basic design plan. The system was designed to interconnect transportation, parks and natural features with the residential and commercial life of the city in a way that enhanced the livability of the entire community. Early visionaries made a pact with their citizenry to provide green space or parks for all. The system as shown on the Kessler plan, with its logical extensions, still serves the community in this regard. The plan still addresses the multiple purposes of transportation, recreation, flood control, and the improvement of housing values. This fact is adequate proof that this visionary and flexible system has stood the test of time – it is still being adapted, tested and extended today. While an

¹⁰ Robert B. Hanna, "Report to Fort Wayne City Plan Commission", March 1929, Pp 8, 9,15.

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extensive resource count has been developed for this nomination, it is recognized that the Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System will still meet the multiple purposes of this vision regardless of whether or not a particular resource falls within the period of significance.

However, in addition to providing the planning methodology to achieve this system of parks, boulevards and parkways, Kessler, Hanna, Shurcliff and others designed unique physical places and objects. These elements include individual parks, spatial organization of greenways and parkways, as well as character defining features such as buildings, vegetation, structures and bridges, along with their settings. This has resulted in a remarkably intact assemblage of historic places, buildings, structures and objects which are still in place within the system.

The intent of this nomination is to recognize the extant Fort Wayne Park and Boulevard System, which is composed of parks, parkways and boulevards with their relative features, as an historic district. Based on National Register methodology, only those elements indicated as contributing (C) or non-contributing (N/C) are included in the resource count. Certain types of resources are not counted because of the scale of the nomination and their relatively transitory or moveable nature. A resource count is essential to any nomination. While this count attempts to describe many items, it is understood that with a nomination of this scope, some historic features may have been overlooked. It is also possible that certain items may be considered significant upon discovery of new information.

Not Counted:

- Recreational equipment such as playgrounds, playground equipment, swing sets, and similar apparatus.
- Footbridges, unless historic, are considered part of the pedestrian circulation system.
- Non-paved recreational fields, such as baseball diamonds, are generally considered transitory due to the scale of the nomination (though there are possibly some that are significant because of association.)
- Parking Lots

Counted:

- Rights of way of roads which form the boundary of a resource are counted since they either positively or negatively impact the overall historic plan.
- Paved play areas, tennis courts, and basketball courts. Those, which traditionally have remained in the same location for over 50 years, are considered contributing.
- Concession stands or other permanent park related buildings.
- Pools and adjoining bathhouse or pool house buildings are considered to function as a unit and are therefore counted as one structure.
- Vehicular circulation system geometrics that are formed from the layout of driving lanes and landscaped medians are considered to function as a unit and are therefore counted as one structure.
- Spatial organization of views and vistas are considered to function as a unit and are therefore counted as one resource.
- Specimen trees or tree masses that form an allee, bosque, or boulevard that are of the character and age to be original to the Kessler plan, are counted as one structure.

For a project of this size and complexity, data gaps are expected. There may be features associated with each resource that need further identification and evaluation. In addition, documentation was not necessarily readily available for all resources that have the potential to contribute to this historic district.

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Narrative Description

The Parks

The parks in the Fort Wayne Park & Boulevard System are properties which include open space, vegetation, recreation facilities, buildings, structures and objects, as well as views to and from the site. Their function is to provide passive and active recreation opportunities to the residents of the community. The boundaries generally include residential streets and these rights-of-way have been included. Those parks which are individually discussed in this section are likely to be connected by a boulevard or other thoroughfare, but are not considered an integral part of a parkway. Of the 24 parks or other public recreation areas considered in this nomination, 11 are considered individual parks. The others are treated as part of the parkways integrated within the riverine system of the community. The parks within the Fort Wayne system demonstrate a great deal of variety both in size and character. Often surrounded on several sides by residential development, the service area as well as the quantity and type of active recreation facilities increase with the size of the park.

The character of the parks varies from tiny, commemorative sites to large, multi-purpose facilities. The larger parks of the district have a service area that includes the surrounding neighborhoods or community. Recreation facilities can be both active and passive, with activities for citizens of all ages. The larger parks may include urban forestation, typically larger acreages. While some have been consciously purchased by the city to fulfill plans for recreation, many have been donated by dedicated and generous local citizens. The largest parks in the system attract users from the entire region. Parks in this system are the inheritors of the park movement as first envisioned by Calvert Vaux and Frederick Law Olmsted for Central Park in New York City, during the mid-nineteenth century. In addition, some have elements and character reflecting the later City Beautiful movement following the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

The individual parks included within this nomination were those that existed when George Kessler created his plan in 1911-1912. Also included were those which were developed later, in the second and third decades of the twentieth century, as a result of recommendations of this plan and its logical extensions. The parks which were present in 1911 or earlier include: Old Fort Park (1863), Reservoir Park (1879-80), Nuckols(Hayden) (1876), McCulloch (1886), Williams (1898), Weisser (1908) and Rockhill (1909). Memorial (1918), Franke (1921), McCormick(1927) and McMillen Park (1936), were developed later, but have precedents in the Kessler design recommendations and exist within the areas of the city then covered by that plan, and fall within the period of significance. The parks are listed in the order in which they appear on the key map (KM.)

Franke Park

Franke Park is located in the north east section of the city, with Sherman Boulevard on its east side, Goshen Road to the south and a residential area located around Louisedale to the north. This park was founded in 1921 when John Bohn Franke donated the land to the city, to be used as a public park, then expanded in 1952 when 54 acres were donated to the west side of Shoaff nature preserve. The park is the largest in the city with 323 acres and is located in the northwest area of the city. This park includes a modern zoo, the Diehm Museum, and Foellinger Theater first built 1949 and rebuilt 1976. The character of the park is that of a naturalized woodland. It contains a network of drainages that serve and lead to Spy Run Creek. Spy Run Creek flows through the park. There are two man-made water features; large and small ponds. The circulation system is a combination of a single linear roadway that bisects the park and curvilinear drives surrounding the various other

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features. A series of trails provides access throughout the wooded areas. One historic, one modern and several small footbridges are within the park. The zoo is considered as a separate entity and treated as a single feature.

Franke Park is one of the most popular of Fort Wayne's local parks. The features of the park include an urban forested area, the Spy Run Creek naturalized system as well as tree plantings and picnic areas. A major entity, the Fort Wayne Zoo is contained within the original park and on additional lands to the east of Sherman Boulevard. Summer programs for children were inaugurated at the park in 1946. A former swamp was excavated to form the graceful Shoaff Lake in 1947 and an open air theatre was first constructed in 1948.¹¹ Other buildings date to the earliest years of the park, including a stately pavilion. This park is in roughly the same location as a park recommended by Kessler in his 1912 plan (See Figure 2). While it contains some features which are later than the period of significance, it contributes to the district because of its location, and as a fulfillment of the plan's recommendations.

Features:

Feature Name: Fort Wayne Children's Zoo
FR1 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Other
Description: Fort Wayne Children's Zoo, 3411 Sherman Blvd. The zoo was established in 1965 and the Dancing Family Sculpture was executed in 1970 by artist Milton Hebard. The zoo has 42 acres (at least) with the African Journey, the Australian Adventure, and the Great Barrier Reef. It has a petting zoo and houses more than 1000 animals. There is also an Indonesian Rainforest. The zoo includes areas on both sides of Sherman north of the parking lot.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:
Contributing:	0	0	0	0
Non-Contributing:	1	0	0	0

Feature Name: Franke Pavilion No. 1
FR2 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: Pavilion 1 is a Craftsman style park pavilion built c.1924. It has a gabled roof with boxed eaves. The four projecting corners and the central door openings have walls that extend to create shaped parapets with stone coping. The cornice extends along the long sides of the building with wood faced with sheet metal. The gables and the parapet areas have round and diamond shaped stone accents. The gabled ends have round arches with patterned brick. These were originally openings that were supported by brick piers. The long sides have square openings with brick walls beneath former openings. All original openings of the structure have been infilled with reverse batten material and aluminum windows. The doors are all metal. There are many decorative brick details. The brick is a glazed tan-buff laid in stretcher bond. The building is set in a former meadow. It is now surrounded by an asphalt parking lot and walks. The Zoo fence is to the north.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	FeatureHistoricDate:	FeatureMap:
Contributing:	0	1	0	0	c.1924	
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0		

Feature Name: Franke Public Restrooms
FR 3 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: Tudor Revival structure built as restrooms c.1938. Cross gabled roof with a residential feeling. One gable has projecting half timber(garrison-like) features with a row of small brackets beneath. There is a small gable vent over doors with segmental arch (over the doors.) The window openings are flat arches with brick sills. Walls are of red/brown running bond brick. The windows are all glass block replacements. The eaves have a minimal overhang with wood frieze boards. The doors are metal replacements. The eaves are slightly bell-cast. The building is located in a meadow setting at a road intersection near large trees.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	FeatureHistoricDate:
Contributing:	0	1	0	0	c. 1938

¹¹ 1956 Annual Report, Fort Wayne Board of Park Commissioners, February 18, 1957.

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Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap:

Feature Name: Olen J. Pond Pavilion

Shoaff Lake

Feature Designers:

FR 4 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other

Description: Shoaff Lake (b) was constructed in 1946. The Olen J. Pond Pavilion (a) was built 1953. The Plaque reads, The building was erected as the Olen J. Pond Memorial as directed by the will of Emma J. Pond." the pavilion is located at the northwest corner of Shoaff Lake. The pavilion is gabled with a stone chimney at west gable end. The siding is vinyl. There is a hood over the west door with small knee braces. The row of windows facing the lake are tripartite. The roof has open eaves with verge boards on the gables. Shoaff Lake is kidney shaped with grass edges. There is a steep wooded hillside on the north side.

Contributing: Site: Building: Structure: Object:
1 1 0 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: Lake 1946/ 1953

FeatureMap:

Feature Name: Playground

Feature Designers:

FR 5 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Description: Modern playground with vinyl fence. Plastic and metal.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

FeatureMap:

Not Counted

Feature Name: Franke Park Pavilion 2

Feature Designers:

FR 6 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: The Pavilion features a hipped roof with boxed eaves supported by square posts (four at the corners plus six total in the long sides of the structure. Two total in the ends of the building. Total of 12 posts.) The walls are of concrete block with larger piers and smaller blocks in the low walls. The centers of the long sides are open. There is a concrete floor. The upper walls are composed of vertical wood siding with a shaped effect of elliptical decorative arches at the openings and a saw cut effect over the block walls. The overall shape of the building is a long rectangle. It is set in a meadow adjacent to the park drive roadside near a mature grove of trees.

Contributing: Site: Building: Structure: Object:
0 1 0 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c.1930

FeatureMap:

Feature Name: Shemalson Long House

Feature Designers:

FR 7 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: Dedicated to Parks and Recreation by Fort Wayne Park Foundation 1977. The building is at the former site of the Jack Diehm Museum. The museum was destroyed by arson in the early 1970's and the concrete walls were re-used in the creation of the long house.¹² This is an L shaped building with a low gabled roof, wide eaves and plain fascia. Side walls are prefab concrete slab and the gable end walls are diagonal wood siding. Parts of the upper side walls are also diagonal wood. There are several overhead doors and metal service doors.

Contributing: Site: Building: Structure: Object:
0 0 0 0
Non-Contributing: 0 1 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: 1977

FeatureMap:

Feature Name: Psi Ote Nature Teepee

Psi Ote Nature Lodge

Feature Designers:

FR 8 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: A Low gabled building with broad eaves and a generally square plan. The double door faces the park drive. The plan is more irregular on the sides and rear. Wood vertical siding decorates the side wall. It is generally of concrete slab construction. The teepee structure adjacent to the building is constructed of wood with a polygonal roof supported by square wood posts over a slab floor. At the center is a fire pit structure. (FR 8a-Teepee) (FR 8b-Lodge)

Contributing: Site: Building: Structure: Object:
0 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c.1970

¹² Angie Quinn, Notes on the NR nomination provided to WGI.

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Non-Contributing: 0 1 1 0

FeatureMap:

Feature Name: Park Drive Bridge
FR 9 Feature Resource Code / Number Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: Franke Park Bridge over Spy Run Creek. A Concrete beam and deck structure with abutments and rail. The abutments are of irregularly coursed dressed limestone. Piers are expressed at the ends of the railing. The bridge is two lanes wide with sidewalks next to the roadway. The park drive contains new concrete curbs that extend nearly to the bridge. A bronze plaque on the bridge reads; Built 1947, Board of Park Commissioners, Fred B. Shoaff President, Mayor Baals, and other officials are also credited.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: 1947
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: 1

Feature Name: Foellinger Theatre
FR 10 Feature Resource Code / Number Feature Designers: A.M. Strauss & Associates/1949/1976
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: The Foellinger Theater is a semi-outdoor theater. It was built in 1949 as an outdoor theater and later was covered with a pavilion roof over the seating area. Shortly before 1976 an arson fire destroyed the pavilion roof structure. In 1976 the pavilion was rebuilt as an arched structure of large laminated beams. The theater design is an amphitheater with brick and block structures with hipped and shed roofs. The original stage structure may be largely intact and is built of poured concrete and concrete block. It is visible at the rear of the complex. There is a concrete tablet at the gates with two bronze plaques. The first plaque is larger and was salvaged from another location on the original theater. It reads "This Theatre Erected and Presented to the People of this Community by the News-Sentinel in memory of Oscar G. Foellinger 1949. The second smaller plaque reads rebuilt by Foellinger Foundation, Inc. 1976.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: 1948-9/1976
Non-Contributing: 0 1 0 0 FeatureMap: 1

Feature Name: Sherman Street Bridge over Spy Run Creek
FR 11 Feature Resource Code / Number Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: A bridge built approximately within the last five years. It is a concrete slab with concrete piers. Decorative Texas rails with tapered ends. There are sidewalks on the bridge. It is wider than the bridge it replaced. The bridge color is stark white concrete.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c.2006
Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureMap: 1

Feature Name: Franke Park BMX Track
FR 12 Feature Resource Code / Number Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Other

Description: This is a relatively new BMX facility that is completely fenced with chain link fencing to secure its use only for official events. This is the former location of the Franke Park Soapbox Derby course. The Derby hill has been diminished and nearly completely destroyed to use the earth to make an irregular race course. There are at least three buildings/sheds and at least one small pavilion structure. The largest remnant of the derby hill is north of the BMX track. There is an asphalt parking lot in the approximate (historic) location of the bottom of the derby hill. There is sign near the entrance to the parking lot that has information on the bike trails thru the wooded areas nearby.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c.1994
Non-Contributing: 1 0 0 0 FeatureMap: 1

Feature Name: Frog Pond
FR 13 Feature Resource Code / Number Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Water Features

Description: Frog Pond is the name shown on the park trail map posted at the BMX track. The roadway immediately to the east of the pond crosses the dam. This is a man-made naturalized pond, with a natural drainage going east into a wooded area. The wooded edge meets the pond edge. A trail loops around the pond.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 1 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1945
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: 1

Feature Name: Franke Maintenance Building(s)
FR 14 Feature Resource Code / Number Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Other

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Description: A grouping of at least three connected gabled buildings surrounded by a chain link fence. Buildings are steel frame and concrete block. Dates are c.1950 and later. There is a large dumping ground and material storage area to the north of the buildings and gravel and mud drives. Other areas of the fenced compound have large equipment in storage.(FR14-a, FR14-b, FR14-c = buildings)

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	FeatureHistoricDate:	FeatureMap:
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	c.1950/ 1980	
Non-Contributing:	0	3	0	0		1

Feature Name: Spy Run Creek System
FR 15 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Water Features

Description: This is a natural creek and a system of trails and pedestrian bridges and retaining walls/stabilization of the creek banks. The manipulation likely started in the WPA era with retaining walls and perhaps trails. There are two pedestrian bridges; the more western pedestrian bridge has a pipe rail with rectangular sections of pipe rail welded below to decrease the overall size of the low openings. The overall effect is of a geometric design. The western pedestrian bridge leads to fine dressed stone steps that rise up the low bluff on the south side of Spy Run Creek. The origins of the trail can be seen in dressed stone steps that are still located beneath the western pedestrian bridge. There were steps down to the creek on both sides and these steps are largely intact. A trail that extends west along Spy Run is reached by steps that are located on the southwest corner of the western bridge. The steps south of the west bridge are steep and reach a small cleared area at the top of the bluff. West of the western bridge there is a small section of dressed river stone retaining wall. Between the two bridges there is some retaining wall structure of rip rap and rubble. The eastern pedestrian bridge is similar to the western one except that it appears to be slightly earlier. The eastern bridge design and construction may be similar to the pedestrian bridge over Spy Run Creek between Eastbrook and Westbrook Drive. (though the construction and date are likely similar to the other Franke pedestrian bridge.) East of the Franke Park Drive Bridge (a separate feature) there is a larger section of river stone retaining wall that may be WPA built. A considerable amount of later parging, concrete patching, and other work is evident.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	FeatureHistoricDate:	FeatureMap:
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	c. 1930	
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0		1

Feature Name: Franke Park/ Trails/roads/woods
FR 16 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Other

Description: See Franke Park general resource description.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	FeatureHistoricDate:	FeatureMap:
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	1921-1949+	
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0		1

Resource Totals For: **Franke Park**

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:
Contributing:	4	4	1	0
Non-Contributing:	2	6	2	0

McCormick Park

McCormick Park is located in the east central part of the city, between Raymond, Holly, Redwood and McCormick Streets. This 12 acre tract of land was acquired on the east side of Fort Wayne in connection with the establishment of Fort Wayne's International Harvester Company factory. It is a square plan park with very slight rolling ground. The high ground is located to the south side of the park and the lower ground to the north and east. There are two historic buildings on the site; a pavilion and a rest room c. 1936. The only circulation in the park is a linear entry road which provides access from the west side and contains a circular node with a grassy area at the center containing a light fixture. The park was founded in 1927 and serves a modest residential area just one block west of the north-south portion of Coliseum Boulevard. It was an amenity to the East Side Industrial Park development and was also near the Lincoln Highway. The park contributes to the nomination because of its location, function and date of acquisition.

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Features:

Feature Name: MCM 1	McCormick Park Pavilion No. 1 Feature Resource Code / Number	Feature Designers: Charles Weatherhogg Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description:	This is a rectangular plan, Craftsman style building, of rough dressed, random, rubble stone (limestone and sandstone). The walls are slightly battered at the corners. The roof is low-pitched and hipped, with cedar shake shingles. There are three octagonal, roof vents with wooden louvers and pointed, two part roofs of metal and shingles. There is a massive stone fireplace on the west elevation constructed of irregular, coursed limestone of a later date. The building displays its craftsman origins extremely well with wide, open eaves; knee braces; and scroll cut rafters. The windows have wide segmental arches with rough dressed soldiers of uneven height at their heads. The sills are comprised of two, narrow, rock faced stones. Windows are double, multi-light casements with wood infill above within the arches. The main entries are on each end with wood doors having rustic black metal strap hinges and hardware.	
Contributing:	Site: 0 Building: 1 Structure: 0 Object: 0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1936
Non-Contributing:	0 0 0 0	FeatureMap: 2
Feature Name: MCM 2	Restroom Feature Resource Code / Number	Feature Designers: Charles Weatherhogg Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description:	Also called a comfort station, this is a rectangular plan building of random rubble limestone and sandstone, with three, six panel vents on the south side, and a similar vent system in the gable ends. The side gabled roof has been re-roofed with metal. There is a central chimney, now capped in metal. The entrances are protected on the east and west ends by projecting stone walls.	
Contributing:	Site: 0 Building: 1 Structure: 0 Object: 0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1936
Non-Contributing:	0 0 0 0	FeatureMap: 2
Feature Name: MCM 3	Playground equipment Feature Resource Code / Number	Feature Designers: Characteristic: Small Scale Features
Description:	There are various plastic and metal playground set ups throughout the park	
	Site: Building: Structure: Object:	FeatureHistoricDate: n/a
	Not counted	FeatureMap: 2
Feature Name: MCM 4	Shelter House Feature Resource Code / Number	Feature Designers: n/a Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description:	This is a rectangular metal and brick shelter with the brick part enclosed and the balance open with simple square posts. The roof is clad in corrugated metal. The foundation is a concrete slab.	
Contributing:	Site: 0 Building: 0 Structure: 0 Object: 0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1970
Non-Contributing:	0 1 0 0	FeatureMap: 2
Feature Name: MCM 5	Basketball Court Feature Resource Code / Number	Feature Designers: n/a Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description:	This is a typical, modest court, with an asphalt surface and two basketball standards. It is located in the northeast corner of the park in a deep depression in the grade. Decorative plantings are situated on the north and east sides, in the high ground overlooking the court.	
Contributing:	Site: 0 Building: 0 Structure: 0 Object: 0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1970
Non-Contributing:	0 0 1 0	FeatureMap: 2
Feature Name: MCM 6	McCormick Park Feature Resource Code / Number	Feature Designers: Characteristic: Other
Description:	This includes the park, its plantings and circulation system.	
Contributing:	Site: 1 Building: 0 Structure: 0 Object: 0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1927
Non-Contributing:	0 0 0 0	FeatureMap: 2
Resource Totals For:	McCormick Park	
	Site: Building: Structure: Object:	

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Contributing: 1 2 0 0
Non-Contributing: 0 1 1 0

McCulloch Park

This park is sited at an angle, but parallel with Broadway which forms its northwestern boundary. The southwestern side of the park is bounded by Parkview Avenue and the southeastern by Lindley Avenue. The northeastern boundary of the park is the General Electric factory. The plant fence is open to the park, which serves the employees. The dates for this resource, 1825 – 1870 reflect the date of the old City Cemetery which was located on this site. Burials (except for Samuel Bigger, see below), were relocated to the new Lindenwood Cemetery (which was established in 1860); McCulloch Park was established in the 1870s.¹³

This park is rectangular with a geometric system of paths radiating from the center. A brick bandshell is the central focus of the radial path system. There is a monument to Samuel Bigger (Indiana Governor from 1840 - 1844) which dates from 1894, when it was installed by General Electric as a Fort Wayne Bicentennial project. It marks his grave which was surrounded by a wrought-iron fence at the same time.¹⁴ The park contributes to the nomination because of its location, setting and association.

Features:

Feature Name: Bandshell Feature Designers: n/a
MCC 1 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This is a polygonal, 12 sided open building, with a brick foundation consisting of walls and piers which support each of the twelve Doric columns that hold up the roof. The ceiling has beaded car siding and modern composition shingles. There is an entrance on the north east side of the shell, with a solid concrete floor, heavy aggregate, raised about three feet from grade. There is a crawl space which is entered from the north east side.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	1	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1920
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: 3

Feature Name: Samuel Bigger Grave (Burial Site) Feature Designers: n/a
MCC 2 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other
Description: This is a funerary site with a 1894 polished granite monument. The grave is surrounded by a metal fence of the same date and a plaque in the ground which gives his name and the dates of his governorship. Samuel Bigger was born in 1802, died in 1846, and served as governor of Indiana from 1840-44. This is the only marked grave remaining from the former City Cemetery.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1846/1994
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: 3

Feature Name: McCulloch Park Circulation System Feature Designers:
MCC 3 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Circulation
Description: This circulation system consists of heavy aggregate concrete paths which radiate from the central bandshell and interconnect. The pattern consists of connecting paths from all four corners of the park, which bisect it at an angle, meeting at the shell. In addition, there are two paths which bisect the park centrally from northwest to southeast and two more which divide the park from the middle of the north east side to the middle of the south west side.(The park is laid out on a diagonal, so the cardinals are not oriented to true north and south). Finally, a partial diamond configuration is made by paths which begin at the lateral path in the center of the north east side and connect to the laterals on the other side. This system, which dates to at least 1938 may follow an earlier system typical of the nineteenth century cemetery period.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1830/ c.1925

¹³ Fort Wayne Parks & Recreation Department, in the Lopshire Collection, ARCH, Inc. Fort Wayne.

¹⁴ Fort Wayne Journal Gazette, 8-14-1994. Lopshire Collection, ARCH, Inc. Fort Wayne.

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Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: 3

Feature Name: Playground Feature Designers: n/a
MCC 4 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Small Scale Features
Description: Modern playground equipment which is typical of such features.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 2009

Not counted

FeatureMap: 3

Feature Name: McCulloch Park grounds/plantings Feature Designers:
MCC 5 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other
Description: This is a rectangular park with interesting circulation indicating its roots as a cemetery. There are a number of very large trees which may date to the cemetery period. GE is immediately adjacent and one side of the park abuts the plant.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 1 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c.1825/1886
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: 3

Resource Totals For: **McCulloch Park**
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 2 1 1 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

McMillen Park

This park is located between Oxford and McKinnie Streets, on the north and south and between Hessen Cassel and Abbott Streets on the east and west. The 168 acre park became part of the Fort Wayne Park system in 1936. Frederick B. Shoaff, president of the Park Board of Commissioners announced that year that Mr. & Mrs. Dale W. McMillen were willing to donate 74 acres of land located in the south east quadrant of the city. This was good news, since the Park Board had been urged for many years by local residents to provide additional park resources in this area of the city. The area included both a large open area and wooded portion, called locally Brames Woods.

During Kessler's time, the area now occupied by McMillen Park was outside the city limits. Perhaps that is why it took so long to develop.¹⁵ However, Kessler had described (although not placed on his plan) a proposed south eastern park in a location east of Walton (now Anthony Boulevard) and south of Rudisill. The ultimate location of McMillen Park, east of Anthony and opposite the eastern end of Rudisill is very close to the location Kessler recommended. In his 1912 report he explained: "In the southeast section of the city there are several properties of ample area which might and should be acquired, providing for that district in practically the same manner as for the northwest."¹⁶

By 1941 recreational fields and support facilities had been installed. An open air pavilion was present and a small concession building was built. A swimming pool was constructed in 1949 and officially opened in 1950. In 1951 the McMillen foundation purchased an additional 40 acres for the park, one of several donations they had made since the original gift. Additional facilities continued to be added including drives, parking areas, a square dancing area and the renovation of a barn and an existing farmhouse. These and other extensive improvements followed a plan created by F. Ellwood Allen of New York in 1951. A dedication was held in June of 1952. Other additions followed, including an ice rink and tennis courts in 1956. One year later, an additional 50 acres was purchased for the park, including an area that had formerly been a private farm. In the late 1950s, an additional 2.5 acres was donated by the McMillen foundation to accommodate a new, designed 18 hole golf

¹⁵ Heritage Landscapes, "McMillen Park Cultural Landscape Report, 2007", Pp II.1-14.

¹⁶ George Kessler, "Report to the Board of Park Commissioners, 1911-12", P. 53

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course and clubhouse, officially opened in 1962.¹⁷

Throughout the latter part of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first, additions continued to be added to this park. A number of prominent designers contributed to its development including, Simonds, West & Blair, F. Ellwood Allen and R. H. Burke. Although only a remnant, the original forested Oak-Hickory Grove remains, along with other elements of the original character of this park. The generally flat park land affords views into the park and out to the surrounding residential neighborhood. Thus, as a logical extension of the plans and recommendations of the Kessler and later eras, this park contributes to the Fort Wayne Park & Boulevard System.

Features:

Feature Name: Open Air Pavilion No. 1

Feature Designers:

MM 1

Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description:

This pavilion was constructed in the Park Rustic style by the WPA in 1938. The plan features a large, rectangular pavilion with lower L-shaped wings extending from the east and west sides. Exterior walls are of irregularly coursed rock faced limestone and sandstone of variegated color. Originally covered in rough-sawn clapboard, the wings have been sided with vinyl. The building has five bays on each of the north and south sides, with rough timber framing forming a series of flat topped arches. At present, these bays are enclosed with metal garage doors. The roof of the building is high hipped, with a very wide, flat frieze and slightly projecting cornice. At the intersection of wing and main pavilion, massive stone chimneys extend above the main roof ridge. The chimneys contain decorative angled stone work and originally feature exterior hearths, now filled, which served the open terraces.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 1 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: 1938

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: 4

Feature Name:

Partial Allée

Feature Designers: n/a

MM 2

Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Vegetation

Description:

This is an allée of major trees, ash and oak, which line the entrance drive off of Oxford Street on the north side of the park. From historic aerials, these were not present in 1941, but rather developed later at least on the west side of the drive. They form, where present, a pleasing entrance to the park.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 1 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1949

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: 4

Feature Name:

Remnant Grove

Feature Designers:

MM 3

Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: 8 Vegetation

Description:

The original land contained a well-developed remnant Oak-hickory grove.¹⁸ While much of this grove has been impacted by parts of the golf course and trees have been removed to provide avenues to the greens, several sections of the park still retain adequate remnants of this grove to demonstrate this key element of the park.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 1 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: 1936

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: 4

Feature Name:

Golf course and Club house

Feature Designers: F. Ellwood Allen

MM 4

Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Other

Description:

This golf course presently comprises about three-quarters of the park land. Specifically, it is located in the north east, south east and south west quadrants. It consists of greens, with approaches between the grove of trees, as well as asphalt paths for golf carts and a few sand and water features. The topography has been slightly manipulated to form mounds and paths. The Clubhouse is a large, hipped roof building, constructed in 1960 with modern windows, large stone piers and partial walls. It is in a modernized craftsman style. Though outside the period of significance, the course and its improvements are compatible with the park and may be found to be a contributing element with the passage of time.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: 1962/1999/2001

Non-Contributing: 1 0 0 0

FeatureMap: 4

Feature Name:

Tennis courts

Feature Designers:

¹⁷ Heritage Landscapes, "McMillen park Cultural Landscape Report, 2007", Pp. II.1-14.

¹⁸ Heritage Landscapes, "McMillen Park Cultural Landscape Report", Pp. II.1-14.

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MM 5 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: These modern tennis courts have asphalt surfaces. They are rectangular in plan, with a high, chain link fence surrounding. The courts are located in the north east quadrant, off of the entrance drive.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1967

Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureMap: 4

Feature Name: Pool and Pool House

Feature Designers:

MM 6 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: This resource is counted as a structure because the pool is the primary feature. Although a pool was installed in 1948, the present structure and house have had later renovations. Like the other buildings, the pool house is a one-story, rectangular building with a hipped roof and wide eaves. The walls are of painted brick, with stone piers at the corners. High narrow windows are nestled under the eaves. The building is connected to the pool via concrete walks and surrounded by a chain link fence. The rectangular pool also contains a modern slide and built in tables with baked on finishes.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: 1948/1959

Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureMap: 4

Feature Name: McMillen Ice Arena

Feature Designers: Ralph H. Burke, Inc. Chicago

MM 7 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: This is an L plan combination of buildings which are linked together. The buildings at the west end are one story with stone walls. The other part of the complex is comprised of a two story, metal frame building containing a large ice arena. The small stone building connected at the south west corner was an ice shelter/pavilion. A large low metal structure connects with the original ice rink and a large ice rink and arena was added c. 2000.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1958/1970/c.2000

Non-Contributing: 0 1 0 0 FeatureMap: 4

Feature Name: Baseball diamonds

Feature Designers:

MM 8 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: There are two active, dirt baseball diamonds which function as a unit. The 1938 aerial shows the shadow of the original ball diamonds. Although these have historic integrity to an early period and appear to contribute to the park, they are not counted.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Not Counted FeatureHistoricDate: 1936/1970

FeatureMap: 4

Feature Name: Play Equipment

Feature Designers: n/a

MM 9 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Description: There is a modern play equipment area just south of the sports complex. It consists of typical metal and plastic equipment.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

FeatureHistoricDate: c.2000

Not Counted FeatureMap: 4

Feature Name: Basketball courts

Feature Designers:

MM 10 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: These are rectangular, with approximately six goals, located at the north east end of the park, just north of the tennis courts and connected to a parking area which serves both. The surface of the individual courts is asphalt.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 2001

Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureMap: 4

Feature Name: McMillen Park

Feature Designers: Simonds, West & Blair, F. Eliwood Allen & R. H. Burke.

MM 11 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other

Description: This records the park itself including the original property, and the circulation, especially the entry drive off of Oxford. While considerable changes have occurred over the years, the park retains adequate significance to qualify and is notable for the fact that it is the first in the system to be overwhelmingly privately funded.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 1 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: 1936

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Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: 4

Resource Totals For: **McMillen Park**

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:
Contributing:	3	1	0	0
Non-Contributing:	1	1	3	0

Memorial Park

Begun in 1918, Memorial Park is bounded on the west by Glasgow Avenue and on the south by Maumee Avenue. Maumee Avenue was the Lincoln Highway (between 1915 and c. 1950) and the scenic drive in Memorial Park served as a "driving park" with a park that welcomed travelers. The property of Memorial Park originally extended to the railroad in the north. Washington Boulevard was built through the park in a similar way that roads were built through Swinney Park to carry US and State highway traffic (the highway was then shifted from Maumee to the new Washington Boulevard route.)

The Park plan is an irregular polygon with the northern boundary formed by the curve of modern Washington Boulevard. To the east, the park abuts private properties. The 38 acre park was originally constructed on a site that had been a private golf club and had also been used for aerial exhibitions (Art Smith flew here.) It was designed by Park Superintendent and City Forester, Adolph Jaenicke as a commemorative site dedicated to the Allen County men and women who had lost their lives in World War I. (See Figure 4, plan of A. Jaenicke). While the park was not constructed exactly according to this plan, many of the features were installed. Construction began in 1919, with the renovation of an existing building and the initial planting of a memorial grove. Ultimately recreational facilities, including tennis courts and playground were added, along with a miniature reproduction of the Blue Grotto of Capri which was in place between 1924 and c. 1949. This feature was designed to be oriented to the Lincoln Highway traffic. Park drives were completed in 1928 and a large stone pavilion in 1941, designed by architect Leroy Bradley and constructed with WPA labor and materials. Three sculptural memorials were installed between 1928 and 1930 and still grace the park, forming significant features in the historic landscape. A local ball diamond hosted the Fort Wayne Daisies, a professional women's baseball team in 1947-1954 and a pool was completed in 1949, opening in 1950. Except for the Grotto, the park remains one of the most intact historic landscapes in the system. Although not specifically shown on the Kessler plan, it represents a logical enhancement of park land in a section and area of the city where he had recommended extensive additions south of the river. Because of its significance as a memorial park and in the history of the system, it is considered a contributing resource to this nomination.

Features:

Feature Name:	Memorial Grove and Arthur R. Smith Memorial	Feature Designers:	A. Jaenicke; James Novelli
ME 1	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic:	Land Use/Vegetation

Description: A memorial grove of evergreen trees and other deciduous varieties, enclosed within an elliptical ovate drive contains a massive sculpture dedicated to Arthur Smith, Fort Wayne's first aviator. The Memorial Grove includes a tree for each Fort Wayne serviceman lost in World War I.¹⁹ The land use is commemorative. The figure, of a man with arms outstretched and wings is constructed in bronze. The figure stands upon a globe which is in turn set upon a soaring stone column. Bronze plaques on the square base identify the sculptor James Novelli of New York City and represent, in high-style Art Deco raised relief, various endeavors of the community: Agriculture, Industry, Land Transportation, and Water.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	FeatureHistoricDate:	FeatureMap:
Contributing:	0	0	0	1	1919 (grove)/1928	5
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0		

¹⁹ Angie Quinn, Information supplied to WGI for the NR nomination, May, 2010.

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Feature Name: World War I Triumphal Arch Feature Designers: Captain John K Shawvan/ Sculptor: E. M. Viquesney/Muldoon
Monument Co. of Louisville, Kentucky.

ME 2 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: This stone sculptural arch features a three part composition, with a central bay rising above two flanking bays. The central bay is crenellated at the highest rise, with a projecting cornice below. Supporting this are two pillars, within which, stone keystones form a semi-circular arch. This bay is decorated with a central bronze medallion above the cornice featuring an eagle protecting two unfurled flags. Incised into the stone are the names of some of the battles of the War: Soissons, Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry, and others. In the frieze below the cornice and above the arch are the words: Allen County and Fort Wayne; their tribute; to the glory of their sons. The years, 1917 and 1918 are incised on the left and right piers, respectively. The main arch is flanked by two similar, but lesser arches, smaller in size and height, both with wide projecting cornices. They also feature interior stone arches with keystones. Incised on the back of the southernmost are the words: Peace, Freedom; and on the northernmost are: Democracy, Justice. There are bronze plaques, with eagles at their heads on the inner sides of the side arches. These plaques list the names of the veterans. Battles on the front or west side of the monument are Argonne and Chantigny. Two bronze statues, about three-quarter life size are placed in front of the monument, on the west side. One is a sailor and a "doughboy" in full dress battle array. A present-day inventory (<http://doughboyteacher.weebly.com/fort-wayne-indiana.html>) describes it thus: "This monument with a 'Spirit of the American Doughboy' and a 'Spirit of the American Navy' was acquired by the people of Fort Wayne and Allen County and dedicated November 12, 1928." According to this source, there are numerous copies of the doughboy sculptures, around 140 in at least 38 states. However, this memorial which cost \$40,000 in 1928 was probably the most costly of those erected in Viquesney's lifetime and a picture of it was included in a Viquesney promotional brochure. No significant refurbishment has been performed since 1993, but both sculptures are reported to be in good condition. The monument is flanked by statuesque pines and evergreens which form a green backdrop along the curvilinear drive.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	1	FeatureHistoricDate: 1928
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: 5

Feature Name: Pavilion 1 Feature Designers: Leroy Bradley; WPA
ME 3 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: This is a massive, rectangular plan one and a half story building made of rock-faced, irregular coursed limestone. The stone is joined with grey mortar, slightly pointed. The north elevation has five bays in the main wing, consisting of three which were formerly open and reached from floor to ceiling. These are now closed. Flanking them, recessed slightly are double, four over six fixed light windows. These appear to be replacements, but of a style and scale similar to this period. Two one story flanking wings each contain smaller windows, formerly casements, now blocked with wood. The one on the west has screens over windows and serves as a bathroom. There is a massive square chimney which rises above the roof line of the main building. The roof is hipped with hip-on-gable ends at the roof line. The side wings are also hipped. Wide friezes separate the eaves from the walls. The fenestration on the north and south facades are alike.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	1	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1941
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: 5

Feature Name: Vietnam Memorial Feature Designers: n/a
ME 4 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Land Use

Description: Memorial land use includes this monument. Constructed of stone, it features a central, black panel with two flanking ones. Centered in the black portion is the inscription "Allen County Veterans Memorial" directly above an image showing head and shoulder reliefs of veterans of the four primary armed services, superimposed on the image of the American flag. Directly below the images of the veterans is an inscription extolling the virtues of patriotic service and the date of the monument's dedication, 1994. The left and right portions show emblems of the four services on the left and on the right a list of the deceased.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1994
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	1	FeatureMap: 5

Feature Name: Dedicatory Sign on Washington Blvd. Feature Designers: n/a
ME 5 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Description: This massive concrete sign faces busy Washington Boulevard and announces "Memorial Park" in incised letters. The feature is about five foot high at the center and tapers down left and right. A cornice and decorative coping highlights the upper edge. Extending left and right are stone piers with panels and wide copings. They are connected to the main section by smaller ones with similar coping. The sign is dedicated to the many donors of money and time for the park. Bronze plaques in the piers and elsewhere, as well as incised lettering, highlight their contributions.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 2005
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	1	FeatureMap: 5

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Feature Name:	Pool and pool house	Feature Designers:
ME 6	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description:	Constructed in 1949 and rehabilitated in recent times, the pool house or bath house is a gabled ell building with cross gables, one and a half stories in height. It is connected to the rectangular pool, both of which are surrounded by a chain link fence. The lower half of the walls are of rough dressed, random rubble stone and the upper half is sided in vinyl clapboard siding.	
	Site: Building: Structure: Object:	
Contributing:	0 0 1 0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1949
Non-Contributing:	0 0 0 0	FeatureMap: 5
Feature Name:	Playground Equipment	Feature Designers: n/a
ME 7	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic: Small Scale Features
Description:	There are several areas where highly colored plastic coated metal playground equipment has been installed for the younger park patrons. These have pergolas, round bars and other features. Several areas around the park feature this equipment, including swing sets.	
	Site: Building: Structure: Object:	
	Not counted	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 2000
		FeatureMap: 5
Feature Name:	Baseball Diamond	Feature Designers: Jaenicke
ME 8	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic: 9 Buildings and Structures
Description:	A baseball diamond was created during the earliest years of the park's existence. However, it was re-oriented to its present location by 1949. It is presently located in approximately the same place as the original, although facing a different direction. The surface is dirt. Although soft surfaced baseball diamonds are ordinarily not counted, this facility was home to the Fort Wayne Daisies, an early professional women's baseball team, thus it contributes to the theme of entertainment/recreation.	
	Site: Building: Structure: Object:	
Contributing:	0 0 1 0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1947
Non-Contributing:	0 0 0 0	FeatureMap: 5
Feature Name:	Grotto ruins	Feature Designers: Jaenicke
ME 9	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic: Other
Description:	This is the remains of an extensive garden, including a stone grotto, pool, fountain and plantings. Installed in the plan where Jaenicke had indicated a sunken garden it was one of the earliest features installed. What remains are the earth forms and some of the plantings. It is located in the south west quadrant of the park. The earth form includes a deep depression, with berms on the two legs adjacent to Maumee and Glasgow Streets. A semicircular rim running from south to west defines the balance of the park. Plantings include old cedars, Mungo pines and other evergreen trees, grouped in clusters on the upper and lower edges of the former grotto. Although much has been lost, the remnants provide a vivid demonstration of the forms, space arrangements and size of the garden. With this evidence and photographs it could be restored.	
	Site: Building: Structure: Object:	
Contributing:	1 0 0 0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1925
Non-Contributing:	0 0 0 0	FeatureMap: 5
Feature Name:	Memorial Park circulation/alleé/plantings	Feature Designers: A. Jaenicke
ME 10	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic: Other
Description:	This records an old alleé which dates from the first decades of the park, the ovate and curvilinear drives, as well as the topography of the park. The alleé, of evergreen plantings highlights the drive at the entrance to the park off Glasgow Street. This drive, and the subsidiary path leading from it to the north west corner date to c. 1928. This feature is an important contributing element to the park and its design which has considerable historic importance. Additional information can be found in the Cultural Landscape Report developed for this park by Heritage Landscapes.	
	Site: Building: Structure: Object:	
Contributing:	1 0 0 0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1918; 1928
Non-Contributing:	0 0 0 0	FeatureMap: 5

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Feature Name: Tennis and basketball courts
ME 11 Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: 9 Buildings and Structures
Description: These show up on the 1938 aerial as tennis courts, although they were late re-adapted for basketball. They are rectangular in plan, with a fence all around and appropriate markings. Set on flat ground, slightly higher than the berm surrounding the former grotto, they are facing Maumee Avenue. The surface is a soft asphalt and there is a high, chain link fence on the Maumee Avenue side, somewhat deteriorated. The basketball hoops have been set into the area of the former courts. A stone drinking fountain, of stone similar to the pavilion is located next to the courts to the west.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1928
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: 5

Feature Name: Olen J. Pond memorial
ME 12 Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: 12 Small Scale Features
Description: This marble sculpture features a voluptuous woman, standing between two square plinths, draped and with one knee forward. At the present time her head is missing. The statue has her foot upon a fluted classical column. There is a brass plaque on the monument: " Memorial to Olen J. Pond and the Veterans of the World War, erected by Mrs. Olen J. Pond". The monument is located on a slight rise, with the remnants of evergreen backdrop plantings.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	1	FeatureHistoricDate: 1930
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: 5

Resource Totals For: **Memorial Park**

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:
Contributing:	2	1	3	3
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	2

Nuckols (Hayden) Park

Nuckols Park is a small, 1.4 acre park located between Maumee Avenue, Harmar Street and Jefferson Boulevard. It is comprised of a triangular area to the north and west. Jefferson Boulevard cuts through, leaving a small wedge-shaped part to the south. This park was originally called Hayden Park and dates to c. 1876. The old Harmar school (now demolished) was once located across Harmar street to the west. An equestrian statue of Anthony Wayne was located here in 1916. Maumee Avenue was the 1915 to c. 1950 Lincoln Highway route. The Wayne statue was placed here to create a landmark on the Lincoln Highway. The statue was moved in 1973 to Freimann Square in downtown Fort Wayne and dedicated in September of that year. The north side of the park was slightly truncated by the widening and slight extension of Maumee Avenue at its juncture with Harmar Street. This change was related to the Lincoln Highway. The intersection of Maumee, Harmar and Washington was altered to accommodate early truck traffic on US 30/ the Lincoln Highway. The park of today commemorates Fort Wayne's first African-American Councilman, John Nuckols. He was elected in 1958 and served until the 1980s. A bust of Nuckols was installed in 1985 and dedicated in 1986, resulting in the park name change.

The park has a well defined circular berm which dates to at least the 1930s and was probably the earthen platform for the Anthony Wayne statue. It serves today as the bed and vegetative surround for the bust of Nuckols. The planting, some of which dates to the earliest period of the park, includes large (12-24" caliper) oaks and ash hardwoods as well as a few evergreens and

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several small flowering trees. In the latter twentieth century, c. 1958, as part of the cold war efforts to create one-way streets, Jefferson Boulevard was enlarged and curved. This change cut off part of the south part of the park, which today is a mere triangle of grass with a remnant curved walk and a modern kiosk.

Nuckols Park, as Hayden Park, was included in the existing park resources shown on the 1912 plan. It retains adequate integrity of location, association and most materials to be included in this nomination.

Features:

Feature Name: John Nuckols Memorial area Feature Designers: n/a
NH 1 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Cultural Traditions

Description: This area of the park has served as a commemorative site since the equestrian statue of General Anthony Wayne was located here. The statue has been relocated, but the tradition continues. Today a bronze bust of John Nuckols, commemorates the first black city councilman in Fort Wayne. He served from 1959 to 1982. The bust was dedicated in 1985. It is placed on a square stone base, atop a circular berm which is surrounded by a concrete walk. The berm is planted in juniper across the upper part, framing and surrounding the bust. Decorative trees also surround the berm on the north and west sides providing a larger frame for the piece. There is a brick square on the ground atop the berm, upon which the bust and its stone base are located. Decorative benches surround the berm and extend on the Harner Street walk.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	FeatureHistoricDate:	FeatureMap:
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	c. 1916/1985	
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0		6

Feature Name: East Central Kiosk Feature Designers: n/a
NH 2 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other

Description: This is a two story, brick and stone kiosk, square in plan which sits on the remnant of the original park which was formed when Jefferson Street was reworked c. 1958 to curve through the south east part of the park and join with Maumee. The kiosk has a metal, cross gabled roof and sits on a stone base. The four sides of the kiosk contain stone and brick panels: the upper ones contain the words, "East Central"; the center panels reproduce traditional African symbolic patterns in multi-colored brick; and lower panels, which are of limestone engraved with the words which explain the patterns above: "family sharing"(east), "tolerance and fairness" (south), "unity harmony" (west) and "service devotion" (north). This feature also contains a part of an original curved walk which once bisected the park from west to east.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	FeatureHistoricDate:	FeatureMap:
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	2007	
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	1		6

Feature Name: Nuckols/Hayden Park Feature Designers: n/a
NH 3 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other

Description: This includes the park, its circulation, which centers on the memorial berm, and the plantings which have evolved over the years, but which have always been meant to highlight the memorial at the north west corner of the park. There is also a black chain link fence marking the south border and an identifying sign at the corner of Jefferson and Harner, which is surrounded by modest low plantings.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	FeatureHistoricDate:	FeatureMap:
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	c. 1876	
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0		6

Resource Totals For: Nuckols/Hayden Park

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:
Contributing:	2	0	0	0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	1

Old Fort Park

Located at the corner of Main and Clay Streets, this .20-acre park commemorates a spot associated with the first settlement of the city. The original Fort Wayne was constructed somewhat south of this site in 1794 by General "Mad" Anthony Wayne. Depending on the source consulted it was removed and rebuilt at this site beginning in 1798 and completed in c.1804. A third fort was built on this site in 1815 or 1816 by Major John Whistler. This land became the first official park in Fort

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Wayne in 1863 when the small lot was sold to the city by Harry Seymour. An iron fence and flagpole (now gone) were donated by Henry M. Williams, a Civil War veteran.²⁰ Today, this small triangle of land is adjacent to a modern fire station. The park also contains some trees and, to the north, a large earth berm supporting the elevated railroad. This was built in 1954, cutting off the park from the river. Old Fort Park, while small, has integrity of location and a high degree of association with the earliest years of the town. It represents the first attempt at a public park in Fort Wayne, and it was included in the plan developed in 1912.

Features:

Feature Name: Old Fort Park Feature Designers: n/a
OF 1 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other
Description: This small park is near the location of the three earlier forts that were all named "Fort Wayne". The only feature remaining on the small triangle is a replicated well constructed of rubble stone in contemporary times. There is a rude lever constructed to raise the bucket and a wooden bucket.

Contributing:	Site: 1	Building: 0	Structure: 0	Object: 0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1863
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: 7

Resource Totals For: Old Fort Park

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:
Contributing:	1	0	0	0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0

Reservoir Park

This is a 13.1 acre park, square in plan, which was renamed the Ivan Lebamoff Reservoir Park in recent times. It is bounded on the north by Creighton Avenue, on the west by Clinton Street, on the south by Suttentfield Street and on the east by Lafayette Street. According to an article by Michael Hawfield in the Fort Wayne News Sentinel of September 3 1983, this park was first purchased in 1879 (12 acres) for the purpose of establishing a second city reservoir to aid in the city's fire fighting efforts. In this case, the city decided to elevate a massive metal tank to serve as a reservoir. This would eliminate the need for establishing pressure and pumping, since gravity would serve the same purpose. The work was begun in 1880 and completed in 1892-4. Additional work was done to rebuild much of it in concrete in 1907, according to a plaque recorded by Harold Lopshire.²¹ The 1916 Centennial celebration used the designed "island" in the reservoir as a stage and the natural hill created by fill as an audience holding area. In 1959, the concrete cap and upper portion of the reservoir was bulldozed and the reservoir was filled in. In 1975 the lake was re-landscaped and a recreation center built. The large hill vividly recalls the size of this reservoir, and while changes have occurred, the lake also recalls its earlier configuration. The primary winter activity at the Reservoir hill is sledding. The park was included on the 1912 plan and retains adequate integrity of location, setting, feeling and some materials to be included.

Features:

Feature Name: Reservoir Feature Designers: Samuel Edsall
RE 1 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Topography
Description: This is a huge, designed land form created by a large (probably originally cast iron) metal tank which was elevated above ground and then protected with a large earth berm. The form is ovate, having rounded edges in a nearly rectangular plan. By 1907 the

²⁰ Bert Griswold, *A Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, I*, 1917, Pp 157, 233-35, 465, 519, 542.

²¹ Lopshire Collection, ARCH, Inc. Fort Wayne

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structure was rebuilt in concrete and an upper portion of concrete formed a cap and (probably) allowed access to the formerly open reservoir for workers and other management needs. Thus by 1916, photographs show this "cap" protruding from the top of the massive structure. The present mound was created in 1959 by filling in the reservoir and bulldozing the upper part. Today, the mound is used by BMX bicycles, and has trails to climb as well as a fine cover of small trees and shrubs. It is a popular attraction for sledding when there is snow on the ground.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1880-1894/1907
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: 8

Feature Name: Reservoir Lake
RE 2 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers: Edsall
Characteristic: Water Features

Description: This is an approximately c-plan lake formed when the mound which protected the elevated reservoir was created. The fill from this area was used to provide dirt for the mound. When City Engineer Samuel Edsall made the plans for this structure, he also conceived of a city park and thus, designed the lake to serve in this way. Today it has a concrete curb around its perimeter and small benches which line the sidewalk that surrounds it. The lake is shallow enough to provide adequate surface for ice skating and has been traditionally used in that way. The "island", actually a peninsula, at the center of the "c" was designed to serve as a platform for theater and other events, which it did in 1916.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1894
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: 8

Feature Name: Cooper Center
RE 3 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: This is a square plan, one and a half story concrete block building with a high mansard roof. There is a massive brick chimney on one side. The surface of the concrete is covered with a skim coat and painted.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1987
Non-Contributing:	0	1	0	0	FeatureMap: 8

Feature Name: Playground equipment
RE 4 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers: n/a
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: There are various examples of playground equipment, metal with bright plastic laminate in the park. Most notably near the base of the mound in a valley down the side.

Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
				FeatureHistoricDate: c. 2000
				FeatureMap: 8

Not counted

Feature Name: Basketball Court
RE 5 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers: n/a
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: This is a slightly rectangular, asphalt covered court, set in a slightly sunken area, on the south side of the park. The features of the park are all slightly depressed at this side of the park, probably because the ground rises at this end.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1975
Non-Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureMap: 8

Feature Name: Reservoir Park plantings/ circulation
RE 6 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers: Edsall
Characteristic: Other

Description: This is to record the park as a feature and include it in the count. See general description. The circulation consists of a few paths crossing the park from north to south and providing access to the features.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1880
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: 8

Resource Totals For: Reservoir Park

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:
Contributing:	2	0	1	0
Non-Contributing:	0	1	1	0

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Rockhill Park

Located west of Catalpa Street, south of the old Pennsylvania Railroad line, and bounded on the west by Freeman Street, this is a 28-acre, generally rectangular park. The Wildwood Park subdivision is across from the park on the west side of Freeman Street. When US Highway 24 was routed through this area, it curved (as W. Jefferson Boulevard) through Rockhill Park, creating "islands" of park space north of Jefferson. One "island" is located east of Lindenwood, south of the railroad overpass and north of W. Jefferson. Another small island was created when the Catalpa/West Jefferson intersection was moved to the west approximately 100 feet. All are considered part of park property.²² West Jefferson Boulevard, as it traverses Rockhill Park, is included with this park. The configuration of W. Jefferson through the park is shown, appearing as reasonably new construction, in an aerial map of 1938. West Jefferson Boulevard between Illinois Road and West Swinney Park is treated separately in the section concerned with boulevards.

Rockhill Park was acquired by the Fort Wayne Park Department in 1908 through a donation by the Rockhill family. In 1911 the park consisted of approximately seven acres, and was unimproved. George Kessler's plan proposed a west boulevard to continue south from Brookside Boulevard (now Lindenwood) to Ontario Street, along the west boundary of Rockhill Park as it then existed. By 1915, Rockhill Park was accessible by Catalpa Street which extended at that time from Illinois Road to Taylor Street.

By 1920, the Park Board proposed an expansion of Rockhill Park west to connect to the Wildwood park subdivision, which had been designed by Arthur Shurcliff between 1914 and 1916. Between the 1920s and 1936, various additions were made which brought the park acreage approximately to its present 28-acres. The Civil Works Administration (CWA) and Federal Emergency Relief Agency contributed workers and other personnel for improvements during the 1930s.²³ This park is a combination meadow/ woodland with an oak/ash grove. There is at least one well-developed (12-14" caliper) Beech. The trees are visible in a 1938 aerial which demonstrates the recent cutting of the curve of west Jefferson through the park. This map also shows the remains of the Wabash & Erie Canal route through the park. The canal route is commemorated with several waysides on concrete plinths of recent date. The park is notable for the large trees in the grove and for several earthen works in the north west corner. Included as part of the site are the groves, the meadow, the site of the Wabash & Erie Canal and the site of an earlier portage. The latter two are also commemorated with small scale markers, c. 1959 and 1962. Slightly curvilinear walks are present throughout the park.

Individual features include a stream/retaining wall of the WPA era. A late WPA (1941) era building and fountain and some active recreation equipment. This park appears on the 1912 plan and retains adequate integrity of location and materials to be included in this nomination.

Features:

Feature Name:	Rockhill Park Picnic Shelter&Fountain	Feature Designers:	WPA
RO 1	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic:	Buildings and Structures
Description:	This is a rectangular plan building constructed of variegated rock faced stone, evenly coursed, but uneven in size and width. The roof is gabled, with a plain flat frieze. The center part of the building is open, forming a breezeway where the picnic equipment is located. On either end, enclosed spaces provide facilities for rest rooms. There are vented openings on the sides and blocked windows. The gable ends contain two blocked doors each. The central opening is supported by massive piers with a large timber above, as the lintel for the opening. The capitals of the piers and the corner block of the timber are scroll cut in a rounded form. The fountain is a square plinth of the same stone as the building and has a stone, square bowl above. Both are		

²² Angie Quinn, "National Register draft nomination for Wildwood Park Historic District", P. 38

²³ Ibid.

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products of WPA efforts. (RO1a- Building, RO1b- Fountain)

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	1	0	1	FeatureHistoricDate: 1941
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: 9

Feature Name: Playground Equipment Feature Designers: n/a
RO 2 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: The playground equipment is in the meadow section near the picnic shelter and consists of modern colorful constructions, and metal swings.

Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
				FeatureHistoricDate: c. 2000
				FeatureMap: 9

Not counted

Feature Name: Baseball Diamond Feature Designers: n/a
RO 3 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This baseball diamond is visible in the same location on the 1938 map and has been a part of the park since at least that time. However, since we are not including these types of structures, it has been so noted.

Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
				FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1935
				FeatureMap: 9

Not counted

Feature Name: Rockhill Park Sign Feature Designers:
RO 4 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Small Scale Features
Description: This is a stone sign at the north west corner and entrance to the park off of W. Jefferson Blvd. The sign is modern, constructed within recent years and is made in a curved plan with the name of the park incised in a panel facing Jefferson Blvd. The coursing is irregular and the stones are rubble, rough cut.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 2005
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	1	FeatureMap: 9

Feature Name: Stream & retaining wall Feature Designers: WPA
RO 5 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Natural Systems
Description: This stream is a part of the overall character-defining features of this park, in particular it contributes to the meadow area and to the feeling of nature as a part of the park design. The stream edges have been confined in part, by stone retaining walls constructed during the WPA area. These are three or four courses of rock-faced, coursed stone. Most have been parged at a later date with concrete. There is also c. 1940 concrete work, cast in place which serves the same purpose. Where the walls have not been constructed, the stream demonstrates a typical meander.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1938
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: 9

Feature Name: Catalpa Street Bridge Feature Designers:
RO 6 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This is an open wooden bridge structure with large round timbers shoring up the cross members. Railings are of modern metal.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1995
Non-Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureMap: 9

Feature Name: Portage Site - Historical Marker Feature Designers:
RO 7 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Small Scale Features
Description: This resource records the site of the historic and pre-historic portage. The marker was installed in 1959 by the Allen County-Fort Wayne Historical Society. The raised lettering on the sign says: "Maumee-Wabash Portage 'Glorious Gate'. Only land barrier on shortcut trade route between Quebec and New Orleans. Eastern landing of eight-mile carry from St. Mary's to Little River. Used by Indians, French, British and American traders." Thus, this commemorates the eastern end of the portage. This marker is probably not on the exact site of the portage, but was associated with Highway 24, which in the 1930s was a cultural route. The notion of identifying these hallmark sites was part of the tradition of commemoration developed in connection with these early automobile era roads.

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	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1750/1959
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: 9

Feature Name: Pedestrian Bridge and Trail Feature Designers: Fort Wayne Parks
RO 8 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: This feature includes a wooden pedestrian bridge at the east side of the park, north of W. Jefferson Boulevard. It is connected to an asphalt and concrete, curvilinear trail which winds its way across the northern sector of the park (separated from the southern part by Jefferson Boulevard in 1935). Then, it crosses Jefferson at a lighted crosswalk and goes into the southern sector of the park, at the north west edge, where it continues a curvilinear path through an area gracefully landscaped with trees and earth forms, then across and around the meadow, ball diamonds, shelter and play areas. Along the way, three concrete plinths tell the story of the park, and the Wabash & Erie Canal. The bridge is a steel I-beam deck which spans the entire stream, supported by concrete abutments on each side with riprap stabilization. The railings are a combination of steel, wood and trex (synthetic decking) with wire screen. The bridge deck is of wood planks. The uprights are both steel and wood.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 2005
Non-Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureMap: 9

Feature Name: Rockhill Park/Oak-Ash Grove/canal site/ portion of West Jefferson Boulevard. Feature Designers:

RO 9 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other

Description: This records the park itself, with its well developed vegetation, including a deciduous Oak-Ash grove, individual trees of considerable caliper, some evergreen plantings in the north west corner and the earth forms in the north west. The route of the canal through the park, which is also a commemorative site, is included as such. A portion of West Jefferson Boulevard is considered part of this park. It is a curvilinear drive, dating to c. 1938 and appears in its present location, approximate width and configuration on an aerial map of 1938.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1908 /c. 1938
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: 9

Resource Totals For: **Rockhill Park**

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:
Contributing:	2	1	1	1
Non-Contributing:	0	0	2	1

Weisser Park

This park is a 20-acre facility located between Eckart Street, Drexel Avenue, Hanna Street, and an alley west of Smith Street on the east. The original 15 acre woodlands were purchased in 1908 for \$10,500. This original section of the park, the Oak-Hickory Grove is still a character-defining feature of the park today. Charles Mulford Robinson's plan (1909-1910, Polk's Map Figure1) included a recommendation to add a northern addition to the park. Kessler's plan also recommended expanding the park's boundary. In 1916 the park was expanded, extending the northern boundary to the south side of Eckart Street.

Features:

Feature Name: Oak-Hickory Grove Feature Designers:
WE 1 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Vegetation

Description: This is one of the most distinctive character defining features of the park. It was the original reason for the establishment of the park at this site. Today, many of the trees are statuesque specimens. The grove was decimated during a 1954 storm, but still retains adequate integrity to define the character of the park. The trees have been attacked by lightning but have survived and seem to thrive in the park environment. The grove is most visible and best demonstrated in the south east quadrant of the

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park. Another remnant of the grove is present in the south west sector.	
Contributing:	Site: 1 Building: 0 Structure: 0 Object: 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1896/1909
Non-Contributing:	0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: 10
Feature Name:	Playground Equipment Feature Designers:
WE 2	Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description:	There is a grouping of typical modern playground equipment at the center of the park south of the youth center and another in the north east sector associated with the Weisser Park School.
	Site: Building: Structure: Object: FeatureHistoricDate: c. 2000
	Not Counted FeatureMap: 10
Feature Name:	Weisser Park Youth Center Feature Designers:
WE 3	Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description:	This is a one story, irregular plan building constructed of modern decorative block in a style typical of the Modern Movement (eclectic deconstructionism.) It has double hung, one over one windows recessed in the major plane of the building on the north side. The west side features a porte-cochere supported on block pillars with a metal roof of a red hue. There is a circular drive connected to this part of the building. Three high pitched gables, with fixed windows decorate the north façade.
	Site: Building: Structure: Object: FeatureHistoricDate: 1998
Contributing:	0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: 10
Non-Contributing:	0 1 0 0
Feature Name:	Weisser Park Pavilion Feature Designers: Martindale & Dahlgren
WE 4	Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description:	This is a low gabled, nearly square plan building. The original construction was of a rock faced cast block laid in stretcher bond. The block is an oversized brick. A central massive chimney with two chimney pots supports an open wing with a half gabled roof and wide metal posts. This open area is built upon a concrete slab. Other parts of the building have personnel doors, high, narrow windows and are enclosed with vertical, dressed block.
	Site: Building: Structure: Object: FeatureHistoricDate: 1963
Contributing:	0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: 10
Non-Contributing:	0 1 0 0
Feature Name:	Baseball Diamond Feature Designers:
WE 5	Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description:	This ball diamond is of dirt surface. The original of this feature was present in the same location as early as 1938 (or earlier.) However, within the last few years additional fencing, lighting, backstop building and dugout has been added. Keeping with our precedent, we are not counting this feature.
	Site: Building: Structure: Object: FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1916/2000
	Not Counted FeatureMap: 10
Feature Name:	Restroom/concession building Feature Designers: n/a
WE 6	Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description:	This is a rectangular plan brick building, one story, with a gabled roof, constructed in the Craftsman style. The building has wide overhanging eaves and plain fascia with scroll cut rafter tails. The surface of the roof is covered in red corrugated metal. There are two small square windows on the north side, now blocked, with flat sills. In the west gable end is a personnel door at left and a recessed panel. The east and north sides are similar to the other facades.
	Site: Building: Structure: Object: FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1920
Contributing:	0 1 0 0 FeatureMap: 10
Non-Contributing:	0 0 0 0
Feature Name:	Tennis and basketball courts Feature Designers:
WE 7	Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description:	The tennis courts in this park were constructed between 1921 and 1923. While changes in surface material have occurred, the original location appears to be consistent for the two courts existing. The eastern basketball court is obviously a conversion from the original tennis courts and the western is a new addition. The surface of the court on the 1938 aerial is probably clay.
	Site: Building: Structure: Object: FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1921-23
Contributing:	0 0 1 0

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Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: 10

Feature Name: Weisser Park circulation, Plantings
WE 8 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Other

Description: This counts the park and the circulation. There is a remnant drive on Drexel which is what is left of a slightly curvilinear drive from the northwest corner to a point on Drexel just east of center. It no longer traverses the park because of the youth center and its associated drives.

Contributing: Site: 1 Building: 0 Structure: 0 Object: 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1909/1916

FeatureMap: 10

Resource Totals For: Weisser Park

Contributing: Site: 2 Building: 1 Structure: 1 Object: 0
Non-Contributing: 0 2 0 0

Williams Park

Williams Park is a .74 acre triangle bounded by Calhoun Street, Wildwood Avenue and Piqua Avenue which is named in honor of Jesse Lynch Williams, the chief engineer of the Wabash & Erie Canal. It became a part of the Fort Wayne Park system in 1890. Donated by Henry M. Williams, Williams Park may be part of the original Williams family holdings. It is a small, commemorative green space which was included in the 1912 Kessler plan. It retains adequate integrity of location and materials to be included in this nomination.

Features:

Feature Name: Williams Park
Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Other

Description: The park is slightly elevated above street grade, with concrete sidewalks on all sides. There is a street lamp in the center of the park (a period post with a new lamp atop, c. 1920s). There is also a bus waiting shelter of blue metal screen, on South Calhoun. Otherwise, the park is a simple triangle, covered in a grassy lawn, with evenly spaced small trees, a sycamore, and some decorative trees. The park commemorates Jesse Williams.

Contributing: Site: 1 Building: 0 Structure: 0 Object: 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1900

FeatureMap: 11

Resource Totals For: Williams Park

Contributing: Site: 1 Building: 0 Structure: 0 Object: 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

The Parkways:

Parkways, as they are included in this nomination include sections which have been planned, acquired and constructed, either as vehicular or pedestrian ways. In addition parkways that have been planned, partially acquired and partially constructed, as well as those that have been planned, and platted but not constructed. Parkway can be low-speed roads laid through a garden or park-like landscape, usually with median and roadside plantings. The first American parkways were developed by Olmsted and Vaux in New York's Central Park.²⁴ But parkways can exist with or without their roadway component. Both Robinson and Kessler emphasized the need for parkway development in their respective reports. The latter also echoed improvements recommended to the

²⁴ Baker H. Morrow, ASLA, *A Dictionary of Landscape Architecture*, Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 1986, P. 232.

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River Front Commission.

In Fort Wayne, the three intersecting rivers are primary to the park and boulevard system. Kessler (and others before and after him) recognized this, stating that the riverfront improvements, "are really the key to the entire park development of Fort Wayne." He also recognized that these potential parkways were unique saying:

"It is rare indeed in city development that such an important parkway can be brought, as it is here, into the heart of the business section and at the same time into comfortable reach of the residential districts of the city." Kessler's vision for Fort Wayne foresaw in the river parkways, "a beautiful park of varying width, some nine miles in length and within easy walking distance of three-quarters of the population."²⁵ In Fort Wayne, the three rivers provide multiple opportunities for interaction with natural systems. Because they converge near the downtown and just to the north, they form a setting for the entire system of interconnected parks, road/greenways and boulevards. Thus, in delineating these parkways, we have included the parks which in the past and present, are closely interconnected.

The layout of a parkway is typically composed of a vehicular roadway (or pedestrian walkway) laid out in sweeping curves, whose water-side edge consists of a variety of open, green spaces. These may include shade trees and shrubs, special features and sometimes recreational facilities. The open space becomes a continuous park of varying widths, facilities and character. In Fort Wayne, at the time that Kessler's 1912 plan was completed, only Edgewater Drive and parts of St. Joseph/Northside (along the west side of the St. Joseph River) were in place. The concept was to continue this northward and include both sides of the river. In this nomination, this logical extension has included following the parkway northward beyond the 1912 city limits to present day Johnny Appleseed Park. The 1912 plan also shows extensive riverfront land, with roadways on both side of the river, along the Maumee River to the east. However, the intended roads, typical of the prevailing philosophy, did not slavishly follow the river curves, but took a more leisurely route, allowing for larger and smaller parklands along various parts of the river bank.

St. Mary's parkway, as conceived by the plan added extensive lands along the river bank from the confluence, west toward an expanded Lawton Park, Swinney Park and southward, following the river path with parkways on both sides of the river. The whole would extend considerably south of the city limits. The vision planned for extensive future growth in this area. Foster Park, developed in the bend of the river, is a realization of Kessler's intention, clearly shown as proposed park/parkway land in the south west quadrant and below.

Maumee Parkway

Maumee Parkway is located in the east central part of the city, and for the purposes of this nomination, begins at the east side of the St. Joseph Parkway. (The Columbia Avenue Bridge is included with the St. Joseph Parkway.) The Parkway/greenway continues east including the river and land on both sides of it to a point near the junction of Edsall and Dwenger Avenues (See Parkway Map 1a and 1b), a length of approximately .95 miles.

When George Kessler envisioned the Maumee Parkway, one of his concerns was the railroad line, the Nickel Plate road, which ran on the south side of the river. He was concerned to establish grade above the flood elevation of the river, but below that of the tracks. If this was accomplished, he saw this as an improvement to the visual entrance to the city from this direction, especially for travelers by train. Kessler saw advantage in continuing the parkway along the Maumee eastward as the city expanded.

Then as now, Lakeside Park, north of the Maumee River, extended southward to the edge of

²⁵ George Kessler, "Report", 1912, Pp. 40,41.

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Edgewater Avenue, Delta Boulevard. In this area, two lakes, bisected by Columbia Avenue from south west to north east, fulfill the notion of a natural setting amidst a residential neighborhood. Because of this connectivity, Lakeside Park is included with the discussion of Maumee Parkway.

Features:

Feature Name: Edgewater Drive
MA 1 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Other
Description: Historic river drive on North Side of Maumee River in the Lakeside addition, an early Fort Wayne streetcar suburban development. The drive is tree lined with large maple trees and the Rivergreenway follows the adjacent levee. Two historic markers are placed along the drive.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate:
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Ia

Feature Name: Tecumseh/Coombs Street Bridge
MA 2 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers: G. Jaap
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: Neoclassical style City Beautiful bridge dating to 1912. Three-span reinforced concrete arch bridge with limestone facing. Bridge features half round pylons with decorative carvings, and a decorative balustrade. G. Jaap, who had worked on the Tennessee Avenue bridge, designed by Grosvenor, based this bridge on his interpretation of the Tennessee Ave. bridge design.²⁶ The bridge has been recently restored, adding new lighting that is stylistically and historically appropriate.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate:
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: I

Feature Name: Carl O'Neal Memorial Green
MA 3 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Other
Description: Open Space area with Basketball Court adjacent to the Rivergreenway and the Maumee River.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate:
Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureMap: Ia

Feature Name: Sewer Pump Building (Historic Brick Building)
MA 4 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: A tall, one story, brick building with rectangular pattern floor, decorative arched brick patterns, and stone trim constructed c.1925. It has a flat roof. A large modern steel bay door has been added on the east side. The windows have been filled in with different brick but could easily be reopened.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 1 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate:
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Ia

Feature Name: Maumee River Dam (Hosey Dam)
MA 5 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers: IE Smith Construction, Design Brothman,
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: Construction was completed on the Maumee River Dam in 1925. The dam was later named for William J. Hosey who served as mayor during the construction. The dam is a concrete structure that retains its original (non functional) gear mechanism for controlling the gates. The dam has arched portals for the river to pass through.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate:
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Ia

Feature Name: The Maumee River
MA 6 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Natural Systems
Description: Beginning at the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers the Maumee River flows to the east through Ohio into the great lakes basin. The river is bordered by banks with areas of natural tree and shrub growth, part of the rivers fluvial flood

²⁶ Angie Quinn, notes on this nomination, provided to WGI, May, 2010.

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plain area. Intended to be designed with park drives along the border, the river now has been accented by a connecting Rivergreenway system that extends the non-motorized transportation pattern through the Fort Wayne parks and boulevard system.

Contributing:	Site: 1	Building: 0	Structure: 0	Object: 0	FeatureHistoricDate:
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ia

Lakeside Park

Lakeside Park is located north of the Maumee River. The park is comprised of two parts, a southern section containing Delta Lake and bordered on the south by Edgewater Avenue, on the east by Delta Boulevard, on the north by Lake Avenue and on the west by Crescent Avenue. Delta Lake is a borrow pit for the original levee, c. 1894. Columbia Avenue runs through this section in a general east west direction.

The northern part of the park, north of Lake Avenue, is bordered on the east by Forest Park Boulevard, on the north by Vermont Avenue, and on the west by California Avenue. This section contains a man made lake, formal rose gardens and wooded areas as well as active recreational facilities. The park contains 23.8 acres. The Forest Park Gates, which are part of the National Register listed Forest Park Boulevard Historic District are not included in this nomination.

As early as 1894 a park was shown in the approximate location of the present day Lakeside Park. In 1890, a large tract of land north of the Maumee River was purchased by the Fort Wayne Land and Improvement Company. It became known as the Lakeside Park Addition, an early suburb. Polk's Map of Fort Wayne, 1894 shows a large lake and park, as does a later map of 1898. By 1907 the city had purchased 22 acres for a Lakeside Park and the park was begun in 1908. Work on park improvements began in 1912 and continued for twenty years.

One of the most beloved features of this park, the formal rose garden, was first designed by Adolph Jaenicke, Park Superintendent, in 1921. By 1925 it was completed, except that an evergreen background would be added in the late 1920s. In addition to the garden, tennis courts, fountains, walks and decorative plantings made it appealing. Early lagoons were filled in in the 1950s and a new pavilion was added in 1964. The Rose Garden continued throughout, with changes in the 1960s including a re-configuration on the north side, redesigned beds and other features. In 1970, the lily pools were restored and paths in the Sunken Garden were replaced with asphalt.²⁷ Due to severe deterioration, a comprehensive restoration of the Sunken Garden area was undertaken in 2005-2006. All of the hardscape elements (concrete) in the garden area were removed; specifically the retaining walls, stairs, sidewalks and reflecting ponds were replaced. Old postcards of the original structure showed the paths were composed of an orange material – probably crushed clay. So the current sidewalks have brick pavers to simulate more closely the original design.

Features:

Feature Name: Lakeside Park	Feature Designers: Adolph Jaenicke
MA LK-1 Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic: Other
Description:	Lakeside Park Site. An historic park that is associated with the Lakeside neighborhood. Built as a desirable amenity for the adjacent residential development, the park was originally conceived as a passive strolling, scenic park with a series of interconnected lagoons for boating. While the southern end of the park connects to the Maumee river and the Rivergreenway, the trail connection is not necessarily continued into the park but access is provided.
Contributing:	Site: 1 Building: 0 Structure: 0 Object: 0 FeatureHistoricDate: 1908
Non-Contributing:	0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Ia

²⁷ Heritage Landscapes, " Lakeside Park Cultural Landscape Report, Chapter I: Lakeside park History.

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Feature Name:	Pedestrian Footbridge	Feature Designers:
MA LK-2	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description:	This bridge consists of a clear span concrete deck with wooden railings supported by concrete beams, resting on a simple concrete support at each bank. The footbridge carries the pedestrian path over a narrow portion of the lagoon as part of the park circulation system.	
	Site: Building: Structure: Object:	
Contributing:	0 0 0 0	FeatureHistoricDate:
Non-Contributing:	0 0 1 0	FeatureMap: Ia
Feature Name:	Circulation System and plantings	Feature Designers:
MA LK-3	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic: 6 Circulation
Description:	The park features a circulation system with landscaping and tree plantings along the walking paths. The trees are mature and represent a complete complement to the pathways. Maples, Willows, London Plane Trees.	
	Site: Building: Structure: Object:	
Contributing:	0 0 1 0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1924
Non-Contributing:	0 0 0 0	FeatureMap: Ia
Feature Name:	Recreational Area	Feature Designers:
MA LK-4	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic: Cluster Arrangement
Description:	The Northern section of the Park centers on a recreational area that features tennis courts (MA LK-4a), basketball courts (MA LK-4b), a playground (not counted), picnic tables (not counted), fishing dock area (MA LK-4c) and a Pavilion (MA LK-4d). The pavilion has a flat roof and an L shaped floor plan. The walls are of irregular coursed stone work and reverse batten wood siding. The main activity room features a band of windows that face the lagoon and a stone fireplace. In the winter there is ice skating on the lagoon and the pavilion is used as a skating shelter.	
	Site: Building: Structure: Object:	
Contributing:	0 1 0 0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1949
Non-Contributing:	0 0 3 0	FeatureMap: Ia
Feature Name:	Pavilion # 2	Feature Designers:
MA LK-5	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description:	This pavilion is a rectangular plan structure with a hipped roof and walls finished with randomly coursed stone. There is a chimney at the east end. It is located just north of the lagoon and has three large overhead doors that may be opened to provide a partially open shelter that overlooks the water.	
	Site: Building: Structure: Object:	
Contributing:	0 1 0 0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1955
Non-Contributing:	0 0 0 0	FeatureMap: Ia
Feature Name:	The Lagoon	Feature Designers: A. Jaenicke
MA LK-6	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic: Water Features
Description:	Roughly rectangular in shape with a finger at the south west corner, the northern area lagoon is flanked by the recreation area on the west and the sunken gardens on the east. It is bordered by paths and is a primary feature in the park and in the circulation design. The lawn is maintained to the water's edge.	
	Site: Building: Structure: Object:	
Contributing:	1 0 0 0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1890
Non-Contributing:	0 0 0 0	FeatureMap: Ia
Feature Name:	MA-LK-7-Sunken Gardens	Feature Designers: A Jaenicke
MA LK-7	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic: Other
Description:	The Sunken Gardens are located in a rectangular sculpted depression set into the north east quadrant of the park. The layout is formal and symmetrically arranged along a north-south axis anchored at the north end by a large pergola with classical columns and a central half dome. It has rectangular reflecting pools down the center and a lily pond at the north end with a lions head fountain. Pools, steps, and decorative planters are of concrete and paving consists of brick pavers. The garden beds are laid out in an intricate pattern and filled with annual plantings. A retaining wall outlines the outer edge of the garden area and is topped by a row of clipped shrubs. Concrete brick pavers were used to create a walkway around the reflecting pools. Sets of concrete steps and a ramp give access to the garden from the upper level. The Sunken Garden is partially surrounded by the nationally	

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recognized Rose Gardens, which hold more than 2,000 rose plants with at least 150 varieties.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1921/1925/1932
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ia

Feature Name: Delta Lake

Feature Designers:

MA LK-8 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Water Features

Description: Delta Lake consists of lagoons that extend through the southern sections of the park which is separated by the one way pairs of Lake Ave and Columbia Ave. The Southern edge of the park connects with the Maumee River. At one point in time the lagoons served as a fish hatchery.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1890
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ia

Feature Name: Lawton Monument

Feature Designers: Frederick. C. Hibbard (Sculptor)

MA LK-9 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Other

Description: Statue of Major General Henry Lawton of Fort Wayne, a veteran of the Civil war, Indian Wars, Spanish American war, and Philippine insurrection and second in charge of the U.S. Army at the time of his death. The full figure statue is cast in bronze and set on top of a stone pedestal. A large plaque is located on the back side of the pedestal.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	1	FeatureHistoricDate: 1921
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ia

Feature Name: Columbia Avenue Bridge over the Delta Lagoon Feature Designers:

MA LK-10 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: This is a small concrete bridge which connects the land forms that bisect the southern part of the lagoon connected with Lakeside Park. The bridge is similar to a t-beam, reinforced concrete, except that the stems are oversized and extra wide. The extrados is flat with slightly curved sides to the opening. The deck is of thick concrete with a simple, open concrete railing. The bridge has been updated.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1930/1950
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ia

Resource Totals For: Maumee Parkway

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:
Contributing:	5	3	5	1
Non-Contributing:	0	0	5	0

Spy Run Creek (Brookview) Parkway

The Spy Run Creek Parkway connects Lawton Park in the south with Vesey Park in the north. The southern boundary of the parkway is the south side of Fourth Street. Spy Run Creek flows into the St. Mary's River immediately south of Fourth Street. The eastern border of the park/parkway is considered to be the east bank of Spy Run Creek, with the exception of the easternmost section of Lawton Park facing onto Spy Run Avenue. The western boundary is the east side of Clinton and the northern boundary is found at Vesey Park.

Spy Run Creek runs south from Vesey Park, meandering through the Brook View-Irvington neighborhood and into Lawton Park at the northern end of this neighborhood, then to the St. Mary's River. Although not specifically shown on the 1912 plan, the parkway/greenway is a logical extension of the recommendations of all previous designers, to the city to acquire and develop as parks, the rivers of the city. Thus, this appears clearly to be appropriate in this instance. The creek has

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changed little in the course of the historic period of significance, except that a recent effort at flood control has resulted in demolition of nearby homes and construction of levees in the area south of State Boulevard.

Features:

Feature Name:	4th Street Bridge	Feature Designers:	
SR 1	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic:	Buildings and Structures
Description:	A reinforced concrete, single arch bridge with a concrete rail that has round arched openings. The bridge has no lighting.		
	Site:	Building:	Structure: Object:
Contributing:	0	0	1 0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0 0
		FeatureHistoricDate:	1921
		FeatureMap:	IIa
Feature Name:	Spy Run Creek	Feature Designers:	
SR 2	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic:	Natural Systems
Description:	Spy Run Creek is a fairly large urban creek that extends through and connects Lawton and Vesey Park via the associated parkway drives and green space. Banks are generally natural with volunteer plant growth.		
	Site:	Building:	Structure: Object:
Contributing:	1	0	0 0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0 0
		FeatureHistoricDate:	
		FeatureMap:	IIa
Feature Name:	Elizabeth Street Bridge	Feature Designers:	
SR 3	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic:	Buildings and Structures
Description:	This bridge crosses over Spy Run Creek on the north side of Science Central. The original bridge was constructed c. 1895 but was demolished in 1994 when the bridge was completely reconstructed. The existing bridge has a concrete slab supported by steel I-beams, timber guard rails, and poured concrete abutments.		
	Site:	Building:	Structure: Object:
Contributing:	0	0	0 0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	1 0
		FeatureHistoricDate:	
		FeatureMap:	IIa
Feature Name:	Clinton Street Bridge	Feature Designers:	
SR 4	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic:	Buildings and Structures
Description:	This c. 1960 bridge carries Clinton Street/US 27 over Spy Run Creek and consists of a concrete deck with steel railings supported by two concrete pylons and concrete abutments.		
	Site:	Building:	Structure: Object:
Contributing:	0	0	0 0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	1 0
		Feature HistoricDate:	c. 1960
		Feature Map:	IIa
Feature Name:	Westbrook Drive	Feature Designers:	
SR 5	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic:	Buildings and Structures
Description:	Westbrook Drive is a meandering, tree lined creek drive along western side of Spy Run Creek. The west side of the roadway is lined with houses, and the eastern side consists of green space bordering the creek bed. The area along the creek is a blend of open spaces interspersed with areas of natural growth. There is a public sidewalk between the street trees and the houses. The tree species are mixed. Streetlamps have been placed on the west side of the drive. Due to consistent flooding problems the houses between State Boulevard and Clinton Street have been demolished, the roadway has been removed between Edgehill Avenue and Clinton, and natural plantings have been installed. However the sidewalks and streetlights have been retained to indicate the course of the original roadway.		
	Site:	Building:	Structure: Object:
Contributing:	0	0	1 0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0 0
		Feature HistoricDate:	c. 1917
		Feature Map:	IIa-b
Feature Name:	Eastbrook Drive	Feature Designers:	
SR 6	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic:	Buildings and Structures
Description:	Eastbrook Drive mirrors the character of Westbrook Drive (see description above). While some houses at the southernmost end have been demolished as part of a flood control project, no part of the roadway has been removed.		
	Site:	Building:	Structure: Object:
Contributing:	0	0	1 0
		FeatureHistoricDate:	c. 1917

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Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: IIA-b

Feature Name: Pedestrian Footbridge Feature Designers:
SR 7 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: A concrete pedestrian footbridge with iron railings and stone abutments.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1940
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: IIB

Feature Name: Stone Retaining wall Feature Designers:
SR 8 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: The wall appears to be composed of narrow layers of stacked stone covered with moss. It bends and arches with the river bed and appears to have been constructed in areas that required bank stabilization. This is likely WPA work.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1935
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: IIB

Feature Name: The Grove Street Bridge Feature Designers:
SR 9 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This bridge consists of a concrete slab with steel railings supported by concrete abutments.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: 1968
Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureMap: IIB

Feature Name: Sloping Hills and Natural Features Feature Designers:
SR 10 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Topography
Description: The Eastbrook side of the park drive system is marked by a notable rise in elevation to the north and steep creek bank. The rise peaks just north of Grove Street.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 1 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1917
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: IIB

Feature Name: Historic Interurban Railroad Bridge Feature Designers:
SR 11 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This remnant of the former interurban facility is a metal bridge, a deck truss. The bridge is overgrown and the interconnecting line no longer exists. It is related to a complex of buildings east of the creek now owned by a power company. It crosses the Spy Run Creek at a point just between E. Jacobs Avenue and Elizabeth.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1905
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: IIB

Lawton Park

Located just north of the Saint Mary's River and downtown Fort Wayne, the park is a mix of wooded areas, recreational space, and Park Department maintenance facilities. At the northern end of the park, a former electrical power plant serves as a city Science Museum and activity center. Lawton Park was bought to be used as an Indiana State Fairgrounds in 1866, (it was called Northside Park until the turn of the century). In 1918 Lawton had 40 acres and along with Swinney remained one of the city's largest parks for many years. Cannons became part of the Lawton Park scene in 1901.²⁸ The area containing the Civil War Monument, foot bridge and dam was the "front door" of the park during the trolley era, as Spy Run Avenue was a trolley line. Lawton Park is shown as an existing park facility on both the 1908 Polk/Robinson Map and the 1912 Kessler plan.

²⁸ Fort Wayne Parks Department Web Site.

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Features:

- Feature Name: Civil War Monument Feature Designers: Bureau Brothers Bronze Founders, Phila, PA/ Limestone Base, Keller & Braun.
- SR LT-1** Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other
- Description: Civil war monument consists of a bronze sculpture of lady liberty holding a flag and standing behind a kneeling civil war soldier. The sculpture is on a tall limestone base with inscriptions on all sides. Two contemporary marble dedication plaques set in the ground mark the original dedication and a rededication. The monument is flanked by two cannons and a row of mature horse chestnut trees line the walks on each side of the monument.
- Site: Building: Structure: Object:
- Contributing: 0 0 0 1 FeatureHistoricDate: 1894
- Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: IIa
- Feature Name: Footbridge and Dam Feature Designers:
- SR LT-2** Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
- Description: The bridge is a narrow iron bowstring through truss footbridge with steel lattice railings and a concrete walkway. The bridge rests on concrete abutments that are associated with a concrete dam or spillway that has a lower area in the center to allow for passage of water.
- Site: Building: Structure: Object:
- Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1940
- Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: IIa
- Feature Name: Park Drive and Walkways Feature Designers:
- SR LT-3** Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
- Description: The park has a circulation system that features a drive that connects Fourth Street to Clinton and walking paths throughout the park connecting the recreational area with the monuments and the park maintenance facility. A path extends over the footbridge to Spy Run Avenue. The circulation system is also accented by rows of mature trees.
- Site: Building: Structure: Object:
- Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1900
- Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: IIa
- Feature Name: Pavilion, Bathroom and Recreational Facilities Feature Designers:
- SR LT-4** Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Cluster Arrangement
- Description: A recreational area is the prominent use of the southern portion of the site. Two ball fields with bleacher viewing areas are located along the southern edge (not counted.) There are a series of playground structures (not counted) and a covered pavilion (SR LT-4a). (The "Kids Crossing" playground was a 1994 Fort Wayne Bicentennial project.) A covered observation area and restroom is located in the building (SR LT-4b) at the north end of the playground.
- Site: Building: Structure: Object:
- Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1970
- Non-Contributing: 0 2 0 0 FeatureMap: IIa
- Feature Name: Lawton Park Monument Feature Designers:
- SR LT-5** Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other
- Description: This monument is sited on west end of the park and accessed by a walking path leading to the area. The monument consists of a tiny iron cannon sitting on top of a tall stone base with the word Lawton carved at the bottom. There are contemporary plantings around the base.
- Site: Building: Structure: Object:
- Contributing: 0 0 0 1 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1902
- Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: IIa
- Feature Name: Park Maintenance Facilities. Feature Designers:
- SR LT-6** Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Cluster Arrangement
- Description: The administration building (SR LT-6a) is a historic Tudor style with a gable on hipped roof with a small cupola, and a chimney with decorative brickwork. Visible first floor walls are brick and it has been surrounded by one story additions with reverse batten siding. South east of the administration building is a historic barn (SR LT-6b) that has a gambrel roof with decorative cut rafter tails, double loading doors on the gable end at the second story, narrow shiplap siding, six over six windows, and metal overhead doors. Greenhouses (SR LT-6c) which are currently used for park system plantings extend along the southern edge of the facility along the main park drive. The greenhouses are a series of interconnected arched roof structures with corrugated fiber glass walls and concrete foundations. In the center there is a smaller glass greenhouse with a pitched roof. An historic park pavilion (SR LT-6d) has been enclosed to function as operational space and is sited on the south east with a lawn area between the

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former pavilion and the park drive. The pavilion has a hipped roof and ornamental concrete columns with Craftsman style caps and an original enclosed room at the west end. The space between the columns has been filled in with reverse batten siding, windows, and or doors. A free-standing pole barn (SR LT-6e) with a gabled metal roof is located on the northeast portion of the site. The area centers on a shared parking lot. Various fleet vehicles and pumping facility SR LT-6(f) are located in this central area. On the north east edge, an older historic building (SR LT-6g) is oriented along the creek. The building has a hipped roof and brick walls, with double doors on the south east side and single doors on other sides that appear to be filled in or nonfunctional.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing:	0	6	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1920/ 1980
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	1	FeatureMap: IIa

Feature Name: Lawton Park
SR LT-7 Feature Resource Code / Number Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Other

Description: Lawton Park is a large park on the north side of the St. Mary's River at the confluence of Spy Run Creek. The park anchors the south end of the Spy Run Creek Parkway. The western entrance to the park along Clinton Street is the site of an earthen bermed flood protection measure and the gateway is a concrete wall that can have floodgates installed. The park also has an array of mature trees located in the northern section with the southern third serving as open playing fields. The more mature trees seem to be maples, honey locust, and catalpa. The topography of the site is gently rolling but with a marked drop in elevation on the southern third.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1866
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: IIa

Feature Name: Electric Utility Substation
SR LT-8 Feature Resource Code / Number Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: A large fenced off electric facility area is located south east of the Science Central building and north of the Parks Maintenance area.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1960
Non-Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureMap: IIa

Feature Name: Science Central (City Light and Power Plant)
SR LT-9 Feature Resource Code / Number Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Cluster Arrangement

Description: The former City Light and Power facility is located on the north west edge of the Lawton park site. The electric utility has now been repurposed for use as a children's oriented science museum (Science Central.) Constructed 1929-1936, the building has a roughly rectangular footprint and is approximately 2-4 stories tall. Walls are red brick with wide bands of smooth limestone trim and a limestone base. There are a series of multi-story windows on the south, east, and west faces that begin above the first level. Five tall cylindrical metal chimneys follow in a row along the center of the building. The chimneys have been painted in a rainbow of colors to highlight the buildings current use. The original City Light and Power sign still exists on the south side of the building. A new entrance was added along with compatible metal replacement windows that date to the buildings conversion to Science Central. To the east of the building there is a large man made detention basin that was originally used as a cooling pond (called a "cooling reservoir" on the Sanborn Insurance map.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing:	0	1	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1929-1936
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: IIa

Vesey Park

This 15.4 acre park is located at the northern end of the proposed Brookview-Irvington Historic District, near the Irvington neighborhood. It was donated to the city in 1912 and further developed c. 1933. Prior to that time it existed as a private park included in the Irvington Park development. The park has a number of interesting features, including some work which dates to the WPA era. Most of the park is flat land, with Spy Run Creek running through it. Some of the plantings appear to date to the earliest time of this park's existence or before.

Feature Name: Vesey Park
SR VS- 1 Feature Resource Code / Number Feature Designers: Walter Hoxie Hillary
Characteristic: Other

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Description: Vesey Park anchors the northern end of the Spy Run Creek parkway system. It spans both sides of the Spy Run Creek and is a scenic park for enjoying nature and picnicking.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 1 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate:

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: IIB

Feature Name: Park Drive and Path System

Feature Designers:

SR VS-2 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Description: Vesey Park is serviced by a roadway that follows the river edge. The drive meanders through the tree grove to a cul-de-sac at the end.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1915

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: IIB

Feature Name: Pedestrian Bridge

Feature Designers:

SR VS-3 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: This bridge consists of a concrete slab with wood railings supported by stone abutments. This structure was constructed to replace an adjacent bridge (see SR VS-4 below).

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1995

Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureMap: IIB

Feature Name: Westbrook Ford/Bridge

Feature Designers:

SR VS-4 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: This is the location of a bridge constructed by the Civil Works Association (CWA) in 1934 to act as a ford for vehicular traffic. Constructed of concrete with a stone facing, the ford acted as a decorative waterfall during high water. Stone for the ford/bridge and the retaining wall came from the old Fort Wayne post office building which had been replaced in 1933 by the new U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (listed march 15, 2006). The ford/bridge was not maintained, fell into disuse and in 1964 was condemned for vehicular use. This resource is a contributing resource in the Brookview-Irvington Park HD. What remains are stone support structures built into the creek bank/bed, a concrete dam structure, and stone retaining walls outlining the Vesey Park entry drive to the bridge.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureHistoricDate: 1934

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: IIB

Feature Name: Tree Grove

Feature Designers:

SR VS-5 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Natural Systems

Description: The park is marked by a prominent tree grove that gets thicker to the northwest of the park. The grove consists of mature trees which are a mix of maple, oak, ash, and sycamore.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 1 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1912

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: IIB

Resource Totals For: **Spy Run Creek (Brookview) Parkway**

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 5 7 10 2

Non-Contributing: 0 2 5 1

St. Joseph Parkway

This parkway follows the St. Joseph River northward from its confluence with the St. Mary's and Maumee Rivers to the south side of the Coliseum Boulevard right-of-way, where it meets Johnny Appleseed Park. The Kessler plan shows both sides of the St. Joseph River developed up to State Boulevard, however the logical extension carries this principal to river drives such as Griswold, Northside and St. Joe River Drive as well as the Johnny Appleseed Park, thus connecting this facility. The present realization of the recommendations in the 1912 plan include St. Joseph Boulevard, a river drive along the east side of the river from the Columbia Street Bridge, north to approximately

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Delaware Street where it continues along this side of the river as Northside. The Columbia Street Bridge which is located at the confluence of the Maumee, St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers has been included with this parkway and serves as a defining southern boundary of this parkway.

On the west side of the river, Griswold Drive, begins in the south at approximately Wagner, going north and following the river bend west to join Spy Run Avenue. As Spy Run Avenue, it forms a drive along the river to a point opposite Newport, where it veers slightly north away from the river to intersect Parnell Avenue. Harry W. Baals Drive, beginning at Parnell follows the river in a northeasterly direction to intersect with Coliseum Boulevard. Thus, while several streets comprise the parkway drives, most of the parkway has been realized. Also at the northern part of the parkway, St. Joe River Drive follows the river, in part on the east side. Some of the components of the parkway date to an early period of Fort Wayne's development.

Features:

Feature Name: Columbia Avenue Bridge over the St. Joseph River
SJ -1
Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: The Columbia Avenue Bridge is a reinforced concrete bridge with four arches constructed in 1926. A c. 1998 renovation restored the balustrade and lighting which had been removed in 1972.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0
FeatureHistoricDate: 1926/c. 1998
FeatureMap: IIIa

Feature Name: Saint Joseph Boulevard
SJ 2
Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: Saint Joseph Boulevard is a historic river drive. The two-way boulevard contains a sidewalk and a tree row along the east side. The east side is lined with houses/buildings that face the river. Flood control measures have removed all vegetation from the riverbank on the west side of the boulevard, raised the elevation, installed rip rap along the bank, and a rock-faced concrete flood wall along the street edge. The Rivergreenway trail system runs along the top of the dyke. The river drive continues as Parnell Street for one block then becomes Northside Drive. Parts of the river drive have London Plane trees in the tree row that could date to original development to the river drive. A continuation of the river drive is named Saint Joseph River Drive near Johnny Appleseed Park.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0
FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1900/1912/1930/1960
FeatureMap: IIIa

Feature Name: Saint Joseph River
SJ 3
Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Water Features
Description: Saint Joseph River is a natural feature that forms the center piece for the north side of the park and boulevard system. From the confluence, the river has a levee on the west and a flood wall on the east. The east side bank appears to be reconstructed with rip rap and flood protection measures. Parts of the east bank have maintained large natural areas. The bank on the west side has a riparian area that remains natural with large mature trees and vegetation. There are several London Plane trees as well as cottonwood and maple. The levee on the west side appears to be constructed outside of the natural features. The Rivergreenway trail is maintained on both sides.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 1 0 0 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0
FeatureHistoricDate: n/a
FeatureMap: IIIa

Feature Name: Griswold Drive /Spy Run Avenue
SJ 4
Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: The river drive on Griswold runs into Spy Run Avenue, forming a nearly continuous parkway for the entire length of the river within the historic district boundary. Spy Run Avenue has sidewalks on both sides but has the character of a major arterial, as it carries US 27 (and then continues north on Spy Run extended which follows a historic inter-urban rail corridor and the Wabash & Erie Feeder Canal.) The character of Spy Run Avenue extension is enhanced by large areas of natural growth and topographic banks that extend toward a hill that crests on the west. This high bank is crowned by a series of houses that were built to overlook the river. The Rivergreenway runs along the right of way throughout this portion of the parkway.

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Contributing: Site: 0 Building: 0 Structure: 1 Object: 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1912/1930/1960

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: IIIa

Feature Name: Last French Fort Historic Marker
SJ 5 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other

Description: Historic marker placed to mark the site of a historic Fort Wayne battle. The marker is a bronze plaque on a boulder that has been incorporated into the levy wall. In the Fort Wayne Interim Report it is listed as the "Site of Last French Fort and Harmar's Defeat Historic marker". It was moved from a location at the intersection of St. Joe Blvd. and Delaware during the 1990s because of levee construction. This was close to the actual site of the second French fort built 1750. General Josiah Harmar's defeat by the Miami's Little Turtle in 1790 occurred on the banks and bed of the St. Joseph River. Thus this marker, should actually commemorate that battle. The monument was originally placed by the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter of the DAR, June 14, 1922.

Contributing: Site: 0 Building: 0 Structure: 0 Object: 1

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1940

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: IIIa

Feature Name: Historic Retaining Wall
SJ 6 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: The historic retaining wall north of State Blvd. was built as a flood protection device to stabilize the river bank. It was originally beautified with flowering trees to accentuate the view from North Side High School on the east bank of the river. The wall likely dates to the construction of the school in 1927. Charles Weatherhogg was the architect of the North Side High School.

Contributing: Site: 0 Building: 0 Structure: 1 Object: 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c.1927

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: IIIb

Feature Name: Parnell Avenue Bridge
SJ 7 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: The Parnell Avenue Bridge was built in 1927 and rebuilt in 1970, with additional work completed c. 1997-2003. The bridge has two reinforced concrete arches with a central pylon. There is a concrete deck that widely overhangs on each side. The bridge has a concrete balustrade with arched openings. The bridge has historic inspired lighting and the Rivergreenway runs underneath the north end.

Contributing: Site: 0 Building: 0 Structure: 1 Object: 0

FeatureHistoricDate: 1927/1970/c. 1997-2003

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: IIIC

Feature Name: Hanna's Ford Monument Park
SJ 8 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other

Description: The park contains a commemorative marker, a boulder with the words "Hanna's Ford 1819-1919" carved on the surface. The park is a narrow strip of land between Saint Joseph River Drive and the Saint Joseph River. The river bank has natural tree growth and the street edge is grass. Circa 1919.

Contributing: Site: 1 Building: 0 Structure: 0 Object: 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1919

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: IIIC

Feature Name: Saint Joseph River Dam and Pumping Station (Fort Wayne Water Works)
SJ 9 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Feature Designers: Victor "A. Matteson; Hoad, Decker & Drury; Charles R. Wernuth & Son(builders)

Description: This structure was constructed in 1933. The dam is concrete, mechanical elements are steel and the dam is operational. The Collegiate Gothic style pump house is square in plan with smooth limestone facing, corner piers and large arched windows. A recent compatible limestone addition houses additional mechanical equipment. The dam features a wide walkway with a decorative balustrade and lighting that extends from the pump house to the opposite bank. This walkway is supported on six low arches spanning between concrete pylons rising from the dam structure. Gates have been installed at each end to restrict public access to the walkway.

Contributing: Site: 0 Building: 0 Structure: 1 Object: 0

FeatureHistoricDate: 1933

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: IIIC

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Johnny Appleseed Park

Located north of the St. Joseph River between E. Coliseum Boulevard to Parnell Avenue, this 43-acre park commemorates John Chapman, known as Johnny Appleseed. The Archer Cemetery, within its grounds, was given to Allen County in 1947. Chapman, who died in 1845 is said to have been buried within this cemetery. The gravesite is located in a 12-acre tract which includes the cemetery, and was previously listed on the National Register in 1973. The Wabash and Erie Feeder Canal passed through this park south of the Johnny Appleseed gravesite; it continued roughly along the present day path of Spy Run Ave. extended. To the north it passed through the Coliseum parking lot. It can be traced because a present-day large electrical transmission line and towers follows the path of the Feeder Canal. The park is the only public campground in the city and is the site of the former Fort Wayne Municipal Beach-Park where swimming was allowed until the 1940s.

Features:

Feature Name: Vietnam War Memorial Tank Feature Designers:
SJ JA-1 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other
Description: The tank dates to 1955 and was made into the memorial in 1968. We have incorporated this feature based on the date of the object.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 1 FeatureHistoricDate: 1955
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: IIIc

Feature Name: Recreational Facilities Feature Designers:
SJ JA-2 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Cluster Arrangement
Description: The recreational facility is designed to interface with the river. Recreational facilities include the baseball field (not counted), playground (not counted), river wall with stairs to the water (SJ JA-2a), historic boat launch (SJ JA-2b) and a one-story restroom (SJ JA-2c). The baseball field is overgrown but has the original bleacher area. The hexagonal restroom facility has a pitched roof and glazed block walls. There are two vents per side and separate entrances on each side. There is a playground area. There is a concrete retaining wall with four stair areas built into the structure allowing for access to the river which is a remnant from the Municipal beach. A wooden boardwalk/overlook (SJ JA-2d) has been constructed just south of the dam offering excellent views of the water pouring over the dam. A retaining wall made of large stone blocks curving down from the river drive area to the lower level along the river remains to indicate where the historic boat launch was sited.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 2 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1947/1999
Non-Contributing: 0 1 1 0 FeatureMap: IIIc

Feature Name: Road and Paths Feature Designers:
SJ JA-3 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Circulation
Description: There is a river drive named for Mayor Harry W. Baals that roughly parallels the river and extends from Parnell Avenue to Coliseum Drive with associated driving areas and walking paths. The river drive is bracketed by natural growth areas and a change in topography on the west end of the river. There is a separate entry and circulation system north of and parallel to the primary park drive which gives access to the Johnny Appleseed gravesite. Much of that circulation system has been closed to vehicular traffic.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1920
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: IIIc

Feature Name: Tree Grove Feature Designers:
SJ JA-4 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Natural Systems
Description: The park is characterized by a clustering of mature trees that appear to be natural growth that has been maintained and incorporated into the park. The grove has been bisected by a park drive. The eastern part of the grove is in a river bank fluvial

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flood area. The western part of the grove has been incorporated into the camping facilities. A wide variety of trees are represented, notably ash, maple, oak and sycamore. The tree grove appears to follow the natural topography of the site which is marked by the river system and a flat area and a distinct drop in elevation in the river. The topography continues up and peaks by the historic gravesite.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1920
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: IIIc

Feature Name: Camp Ground

SJ JA-5

Feature Resource Code / Number

Feature Designers:

Characteristic:

Cluster Arrangement

Description: The camping area (SJ JA-5a) is a series of gravel pads with utility hook-ups designed around picnic areas with a small shed structure at the entry way. There is an associated metal maintenance building (SJ JA-5b) on the north side.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1960
Non-Contributing:	0	1	0	0	FeatureMap: IIIc

Feature Name: Boat Ramp and Building

SJ JA-6

Feature Resource Code / Number

Feature Designers:

Characteristic:

Cluster Arrangement

Description: The boat ramp (SJ JA-6a) has been placed in the southern area in the park. It consists of a wide, gravel slope that runs from the road to the riverbank. There is an associated maintenance facility building (SJ JA-6b) adjacent to the ramp with a pitched roof and bay doors on the north side. The building has wood siding.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1950/1970
Non-Contributing:	0	1	0	0	FeatureMap: IIIc

Feature Name: Johnny Appleseed Park

SJ JA-7

Feature Resource Code / Number

Feature Designers:

Characteristic:

Other

Description: Johnny Appleseed Park is a historical park that is the main feature at the north east section of the historic parks and boulevards system. The park interfaces with the Saint Joseph River and overlooks the historic Saint Joseph dam. The park is connected into the system by the Rivergreenway and river drives. The northern section of the park is the historic gravesite of Johnny Appleseed and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Changes and improvements were made in the c. 1965-c. 1970 era.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1916/1936/1947/c. 1970
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: IIIc

Feature Name: Creek/Ditch

SJ JA-8

Feature Resource Code / Number

Feature Designers:

Characteristic:

Natural Systems

Description: This small creek extends through the site from the north towards the south where it drains into the river. While the banks are primarily covered with natural growth, there is evidence of some planted features such as yellow and red twig dogwood shrubs. There are culverts where the creek passes under the circulation system.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate:
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: IIIc

Feature Name: Footbridge

SJ JA-9

Feature Resource Code / Number

Feature Designers:

Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

Description: This feature crosses the creek and offers access to the Johnny Appleseed gravesite. The footbridge is packed earth over metal culvert and was designed to accentuate the viewscape from the west end of the park through to the gravesite. It has wooden rails on each side of the foot bridge and is marked by four boulders on either side of the creek. It may have been reconstructed or developed in 1965.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c.1965
Non-Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureMap: IIIc

Feature Name: Log Cabin

SJ JA-10

Feature Resource Code / Number

Feature Designers:

Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

Description: The log cabin consists of one small room with a gabled roof resting on a concrete foundation. The doorway and windows are simple openings. It was donated by Glenbrook Mall in 1970 and was placed to accent the view of the gravesite.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c.1970
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Non-Contributing: 0 1 0 0

FeatureMap: IIIc

Feature Name: Johnny Appleseed Gravesite

Feature Designers:

SJ JA-11 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Other

Description: The gravesite marker is a boulder with lettering and an apple carved into it and is surrounded by a rectangular plot with an iron fence. The iron fence is surrounded by a cobblestone paved area (c. 1965-1970) which is enclosed by another iron fence. It is bordered by yew shrubs on the north and south sides. There is a grove of crab apple trees on the east side. There is also a wide, shallow set of stone steps at the entry way from the west to the east. Partially obscured by the shrubbery on the south side of the gravesite there are two additional grave markers of the John Porter family, c.1840 and the Charles H. family approximately the same year. An interpretive marker has been placed on the far east of the gravesite. A wooden structure with a sign and a pitched roof was placed over a smaller interpretive sign that provides details about Johnny Appleseed's life. (Previously listed on the National Register)

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 1 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1845/1916/c.1968

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: IIIc

Resource Totals For: Saint Joseph Parkway

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 7 0 10 2

Non-Contributing: 0 4 2 0

St. Mary's Parkway

This long parkway includes many of the important parks in the system. It is approximately six miles in length within the system. Both Robinson and Kessler described and recommended that improvements and additional parkways be added to the St. Mary's. The well-known Thieme Drive Overlook feature (SM7) is located on the south bank of the St. Mary's at approximately the point where the Main Street Bridge crosses the river.

Features:

Feature Name: St Mary's River

Feature Designers:

SM 1 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Natural Systems

Description: The River is the defining feature of the St Mary's Parkway area, including the banks and vegetation.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 1 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate:

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: Iva-g

Feature Name: Bluffton Road Bridge

Feature Designers:

SM 2 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: The historic base of the original bridge structure can be seen at the rivers edge. The Rivergreenway passes under the west side of the bridge. The current bridge might be the third reconstruction. It is a concrete slab deck with metal rails resting on concrete piers. There is a modern levee on the northwest side by the Rivergreenway where the greenway trail comes on to Vesey Ave and a small gateway sign for the Vesey neighborhood.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c.1990

Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureMap: Ivc

Feature Name: Wabash Railroad Bridge

Feature Designers:

SM 3 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: This plate girder bridge carried the historic Wabash railroad line. Both the center pier in the river and the rivers edge abutments are stone and poured concrete. It appears that the stonework is from an earlier bridge and the concrete was reinforced for the current bridge. The stonework is larger than the current bridge. A steel I-beam bridge/boardwalk/deck with wood rails allows the Rivergreenway trail to pass underneath the bridge.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1900/ 1950

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: Ivd

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Feature Name: Hale Ave Bridge
SM 4
Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This concrete pier bridge replaced an historic iron through truss bridge. The stonework base beneath the west side of the bridge is a remnant of the original structure.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c.1998
Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureMap: Ivd

Feature Name: Taylor Street Bridge
SM 5
Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: Modern Concrete slab bridge with concrete piers, concrete deck, sidewalks on both sides with steel railings and matching Town & county lights. The Rivergreenway trail goes under the west side of the bridge with a boardwalk structure.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1960
Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureMap: Ivd

Feature Name: Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge
SM 6
Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This is a plate girder railroad bridge, with two spans, set upon a concrete pier and abutments. The central pier is built-nosed on both up and downstream sides. The rails are constructed of pre-fab steel plates, riveted together, with outrigger brackets attached to hold utility cables. The pier and abutments are later than the bridge superstructure.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1930/1950
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: Thieme Drive & Overlook
SM 7
Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: Historic river drive with a row of London Plane trees fully lining the southeast side of the drive. The northwest side follows the Saint Mary's River with natural growth along a steep slope and river bend. The overlook has a concrete balustrade with urn shaped balusters and pedestals with recessed panels. The overlook was restored within the last five years. New ornamental lighting fixtures were designed to match the historic lights. A bronze memorial plaque with sculpted relief is placed in the center of the overlook looking over the river towards the Main Street Bridge.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: 1911
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: Main Street Bridge
SM 8
Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This concrete arch bridge was rehabilitated c. 1990. Ornamental lighting fixtures were installed and the rail was replaced with a standard cast concrete Texas rail. The base of the bridge is original and the top of the pylons have recessed panels.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c.1919/c.1990
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: Nickel Plate Railroad Bridge
SM 9
Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: Camelback-Pratt through truss railroad bridge on concrete abutments located northeast of the Main Street Bridge. The Rivergreenway trail goes under the north side of the bridge. The ruins of the west abutment of the Wabash & Erie Canal aqueduct over the St. Mary's River are immediately south of the bridge.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1895
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: Sherman Boulevard Bridge
SM 10
Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This is a concrete bridge with slab decking resting on concrete abutments and two prominent concrete pylons. The bridge has metal rails and cobra lighting. The Rivergreenway trail goes under the north side of the bridge.

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Contributing: Site: 0 Building: 0 Structure: 0 Object: 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1960

Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureMap: Ivf

Feature Name: Fairfield - Wells Street Bridge

Feature Designers:

SM 11

Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

Description:

This is a concrete bridge with slab decking resting on concrete abutments and four double concrete pylons. The bridge has metal rails and cobra lighting. The Rivergreenway trail goes under the north side of the bridge. The roadway has a gentle curve. The Rivergreenway goes under the north side.

Contributing: Site: 0 Building: 0 Structure: 0 Object: 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1983

Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureMap: Ivf

Feature Name: Wells Street Bridge

Feature Designers: Wrought Iron Bridge Co, Canton, OH; Alvin John Stewart, Builder.

SM 12

Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

Description:

Historic Wells Street Bridge was listed on the National Register in 1988. It is now a pedestrian bridge. It was fully restored as part of an ISTEPA project. Iron Whipple through truss bridge with wooden decking. Gothic style ornamental iron work. The Rivergreenway trail crosses the river using the bridge and extends along the south side to Headwaters Park. (Previously listed on the National Register)

Contributing: Site: 0 Building: 0 Structure: 1 Object: 0

FeatureHistoricDate: 1884

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: Ivf

Feature Name: Lincoln Highway Bridge

Feature Designers:

SM 13

Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

Description:

This bridge was completely reconstructed in 1987. The original bridge, a concrete beam structure, was built in 1915. It is a concrete slab bridge with two pylons, a concrete Texas rail and ornamental lighting resting on pedestals with recessed panels. Original memorial plaques were incorporated into the reconstruction. The bridge still retains integrity of the upper railing structures and tablets, as well as location and association with the establishment of the Lincoln Highway.

Contributing: Site: 0 Building: 0 Structure: 1 Object: 0

FeatureHistoricDate: 1915/1987

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: Ivf

Feature Name: Martin Luther King Memorial(Clinton Street) Bridge

Feature Designers:

SM 14

Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description:

Concrete slab bridge with concrete railings, abutments, and six pylons. The bridge has cobra lighting. The Rivergreenway trail goes under the north side and the south sides.

Contributing: Site: 0 Building: 0 Structure: 0 Object: 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1975

Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureMap: Ivf

Feature Name: Pedestrian Bridge

Feature Designers:

SM 15

Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

Description:

Modern pedestrian bridge built to serve the Old Fort reconstruction site. Steel frame with V shaped steel I-beams resting on short concrete pylons. The walkway and steps are concrete and the railings are wood with metal mesh.

Contributing: Site: 0 Building: 0 Structure: 0 Object: 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1975

Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureMap: Ivf

Feature Name: Old Fort Reconstruction

Feature Designers:

SM 16

Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Cluster Arrangement

Description:

Cluster of buildings (SM 16a, SM 16 b, SM 16 c, SM 16d) and a circulation system with mature trees (SM 16e). Built c. 1975 the fort is a reconstruction of the 1815 fort constructed by Major John Whistler. The original fort was located at the headwaters

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of the Maumee.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1975
Non-Contributing:	0	4	1	0	FeatureMap: Ivf

Feature Name: Spy Run Avenue Bridge Feature Designers:
SM 17 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: Steel I-beams with solid concrete rail and three solid concrete pylons. The abutments are also concrete. The bridge has cobra lighting. The Rivergreenway goes under the North Side.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1980
Non-Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureMap: Ivf

Feature Name: Pedestrian Bridge Feature Designers:
SM 18 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: Wooden Bridge with wooden rails/wire mesh fencing and wooden walkway. Structure consists of steel I-beams supported by a series of wooden pier structures. The bridge is part of the Rivergreenway trail system.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 2000
Non-Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureMap: Ivf

Feature Name: Historic Pump Building/pump building/ Skate Park Feature Designers:
SM 19 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Cluster Arrangement
Description: Historic pump station buildings on the north side of the river across from Headwaters Park. The smaller building (SM 19a) is dated 1923 and has a concrete foundation, running bond brick walls, stepped parapets with concrete caps, and a carved stone sign that says City Light and Power Pumps. The larger building (SM 19b) has a more streamlined design and was likely constructed c. 1955-62. It has a concrete foundation, block walls with a brick facing on the north wall, and a flat metal roof with a shallow overhang. The buildings are adjacent to a c. 2000 skate park (SM 19c). The Rivergreenway extends along the river bank.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	1	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1923/1955-62/2000
Non-Contributing:	0	1	1	0	FeatureMap: Ivf

Feature Name: Pump Station Feature Designers:
SM 20 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This c. 1975 pump station is a single story structure facing the river with a flat roof and brick faced concrete walls. The Rivergreenway goes around the structure on the north side.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1975
Non-Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureMap: Ivf

Feature Name: Fort Wayne Police K9 Training Center Feature Designers:
SM 21 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: Constructed c. 1925 as a commercial garage, the main building has a rectangular plan, a low gabled metal truss roof with corrugated metal roofing, common bond brick walls divided into bays by slightly projecting pilasters, and large metal frame windows (SM-21a). A small c. 1995 noncontributing Fort Wayne flood control building with a gabled roof and brick walls is located immediately south (SM-21b).

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	1	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1925/ c. 1995
Non-Contributing:	0	1	0	0	FeatureMap: Ivf

Bloomington Park

This is an 11.6 acre, park located on the north side of the St. Mary's River between Sherman

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Boulevard and Wells Street. It was acquired in 1916 and enlarged in 1979 (east and west).

Features:

Feature Name: Bloomingdale Park
SM BL-1 Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Other
Description: Bloomingdale Park is a river edge park that features active recreation, fishing, natural open space, picnicking, and an associated circulation system that is a part of the Rivergreenway. There is some natural tree growth along the river bank and planted arrangements in the remainder of the park. It has topography contoured to provide flood protection.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1916/1979
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ivf

Feature Name: Recreation Facilities
SM BL-2 Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Other
Description: New Playground (not counted) and basketball courts. Next to the Rivergreenway.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1990
Non-Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureMap: Ivf

Camp Allen Park

This small, 3.5 acre park once served as a Civil War mustering in camp between 1861 and 1864. Colonel Hugh B. Reed was its first Commandant. When it was constructed in 1861, Camp Allen cost \$1,312.²⁹ It later (c. 1871) served as the Kekionga Ball Grounds. In May of 1871, the Fort Wayne Kekiongas played the Cleveland Forest Citys, which was said to be the world's first professional baseball game. (The Kekiongas disbanded and their place in the league was taken by the Brooklyn Trolley Car Dodgers.)³⁰ In 1912 the city bought the grounds for a park. Today the park contains picnic areas and playground equipment as well as a marker commemorating the historic site. The park is located in a bend of the St. Mary's which was a site designated on the Kessler plan for expansion and park purposes.

Feature Name: Camp Allen Park
SM CA-1 Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Other
Description: This feature records the site of Camp Allen, the historic Civil War mustering in camp. It is commemorated by an historic marker. The site also has associated playground areas (not counted.)

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1861/1912
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: Camp Allen Park Recreation Area
SM CA-2 Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Other
Description: Picnic area (not counted) and basketball court next to the levee by Saint Mary's river.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1912/1928
Non-Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureMap: Ive

Foster Park

Encompassing 254.9 Acres, this is one of the largest and most popular parks in the system. The

²⁹ Lopshire Collection, ARCH, Inc.

³⁰ Angie Quinn, notes provided for this nomination to WGI, May, 2010.

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first 67 acres were donated to the parks department by Samuel and Colonel David Foster and an initial plan was designed by George Kessler in 1912. The park was named in honor of their generous donation. Expansion occurred 1932 and again, at Foster Park West in 1982. At the time of its original establishment, the area was relatively unpopulated. City officials and the Board of Park Commissioners hoped that a beautiful riverfront park would attract residents into the southwestern section of the city. As described in the Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for this park (Heritage Landscapes):

"Before the inception of the park, the spatial relationship between the open fields, bordering woodlands and distinct curve of the river defined the landscape character, creating a striking discourse between the openness of the land and water and the verticality of the natural woodlands. As Foster Park was expanded and improved, park facilities were concentrated along the north and west park edges while the central park landscape was dedicated to the creation of the first public golf course in Fort Wayne." ³¹

The most significant historic development of this park occurred between 1912 and 1949, according to the CLR. Kessler described the area that would become Foster Park as presenting opportunities for drives through scenes of natural beauty. He stated that the large tracts east of the river were particularly suitable for the establishment of a park because destructive development had not yet occurred along the riverbank and thus no corrective measures had to be taken prior to establishing new parkland. ³² The initial 67 acres consisted of a narrow strip of natural woodlands varying in width from 1,000 to 2,000 feet that followed the east bank of the St. Mary's River for approximately two miles. Initial planning was based on a plan outlined by Kessler with additional improvements planned by the Park Board. Many facilities were installed in the park during the first decade and neighborhoods began to develop nearby. Recreational facilities as well as passive recreation activities were expanded.

By 1922, Indian Village was acquired and other lands had been added. The land for the city's first golf course was acquired in 1924. Other gifts, including additional land donated by the Foster brothers, as well as purchases, brought the total acreage to 245 by the end of 1926. By 1929, the park had grown to 274 acres. During the 1930s, WPA funded projects added a number of facilities and vegetation had been improved, including extensive tree plantings. During World War II approximately 50 victory gardens were planted at Foster Park. In 1946, Mr. Franklin B. Meade, Sr. donated a world renowned flower collection to the city which was planted at Foster Park and later expanded. ³³ Over the years, the park has been hugely popular both for its passive and active recreation opportunities and for the natural beauty which is preserved within its boundary.

Foster Park is a realization of an important part of the plan prepared by George Kessler in 1912, and part of the evolution of the desire of the Park Board to establish four new parks of 100 acres each, and especially one along the banks of the St. Mary's River.

Features:

Feature Name:	Foster Park	Feature Designers:	George Kessler
SM FO-1	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic:	Other
Description:	Large regional scale park that anchors the Southwest corner of the park and boulevard system. There are extensive lilac plantings along the approach to Foster Park bordering Broadway. See Heritage Landscapes's Cultural Landscape Report for Foster Park for additional, more detailed description of the park.		
Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:

³¹ Heritage Landscapes, "Foster Park Cultural Landscape Report, Chapter II: Foster Park History, II.2.

³² Report of George E. Kessler, "Seventh Annual Report Board of Park Commissioners, 1911": 43-44.

³³ Heritage Landscapes, *Cultural Landscape Report for Foster Park*, Section II.9-12.

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Contributing: 1 0 0 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: 1912
FeatureMap: IV-a-b-c

Feature Name: Pawster Park (Foster Park West)

Feature Designers:

SM FO-2 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Other

Description: Dog park with baseball diamond (not counted). Two enclosed areas for dog running (not counted) and a shelter.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0
Non-Contributing: 0 1 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 2000
FeatureMap: Ivb

Feature Name: Soccer Fields (Foster Park West)

Feature Designers:

SM FO-3 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Other

Description: A soccer area is located in West Foster along the west bank of the St. Marys River. The building is a small concrete block bathroom and a parking lot.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0
Non-Contributing: 0 1 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1980/ c. 2000
FeatureMap: Ivb

Feature Name: Pedestrian Bridge

Feature Designers:

SM FO-4 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: Built c. 1990, this arching bridge features a concrete deck with steel railings on concrete piers.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c.1990
FeatureMap: IVb

Feature Name: Foster Park Pavilion 3

Feature Designers: Works Progress Administration (WPA)

SM FO-5 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: Park Rustic style pavilion constructed by the WPA in 1938. Rectangular in plan, the building is constructed of rustic stone with chamfered timber beams and has the form of an open pavilion with enclosed ends. The roof is covered with wood shingles and is hipped on the north end, while the south end has a parapetted gable with a massive stone chimney. There were two outdoor fire places on the south and one on the interior that have been in filled with stone. Flooring is stone and concrete. A former kitchen is located at the north end with two arched windows and a door. A matching restroom building was located to the south but has been demolished.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 1 0 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c.1938
FeatureMap: Ivb

Feature Name: Community Gardens (Foster Park West)

Feature Designers:

SM FO-6 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Other

Description: The community garden is located at the north end of West Foster Park. Plots are rented and have moveable fencing. There is a gravel drive that provides access from Bluffton Road. There are views of the floodplain, river and soccer field. The garden is adjacent to a light industrial use on the north side.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0
Non-Contributing: 1 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate:c. 2000
FeatureMap: Ivb

Feature Name: Gateway Triangle (Fort Wayne Welcome Garden)

Feature Designers: Sheridan

SM FO-7 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic: Other

Description: Located at the entrance to Indian village on Bluffton Road this green space features a marker that spells "Welcome to Fort Wayne" in live plant material. (Bluffton Road was the old State Highway into Fort Wayne from the south.) The background is planted with different annual plants to provide color and pattern. The use has been consistent since late 30's. (Previously listed on the National Register as part of Indian Village HD)

Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 1 0 0 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c.1928
FeatureMap: Ivb

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Feature Name: Indian Village Park
SM FO-8 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Other
Description: This ten acre park was acquired in 1930. The park site is associated with an alleé along Bluffton Road, and to the east. The site was once the home of the Allen County Orphan's Home and one of the brick buildings may be associated with that endeavor. The site also includes a modern playground structure. (Not Counted)
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 1 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: 1930
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Ivc

Feature Name: Brick Buildings
SM FO-9 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: Two brick buildings overlooking the river and Foster Park (SM FO-9a & SM FO-9b). The largest is a red brick barn with a rectangular plan that runs parallel to the river bank. It has a side gabled roof with end parapets. The parapets have stone coping and stone details with flat ends at each corner. The roof has shallow eaves. The brick walls have pilasters at each corner and three on each long side. There are recessed panels on the walls and gable ends that have corbelled details at the top of the panel. The building sits on a concrete foundation; however, it may be concrete on top of a stone foundation. Each gabled end has a round opening. There is a large garage door facing Bluffton road the rest of the windows have arched tops and stone sills. The smaller building is a square plan, red brick building with a pyramidal roof and open eaves with decorative scroll cut rafter tails. There are two doors that face Bluffton Road and two windows on each of the three sides. All openings have segmental arches and stone sills. The barn may have been associated with an Orphanage that occupied the site prior to 1913. It is presently used for storage and maintenance.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 2 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1900/c. 1930
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Ivc

Feature Name: Sears Pavilion
SM FO-10 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: Ranch or minimal traditional style enclosed pavilion with a rectangular plan and a hipped roof with cross gables and minimal eaves. There is a small round roof vent on west. A massive brick chimney with battered sides is located on the south. Windows are one over one window replacements and the exterior has been covered with vinyl siding. A ribbon of windows faces the open meadow and park. The building was presented to the people of Fort Wayne by Sears Roebuck and Company on December 3, 1940.³⁴
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 1 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: 1940
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Ivc

Feature Name: Foster Park Drive Extension
SM FO-11 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Circulation
Description: Foster Park Drive extension comes out from the portion that runs from Rudisill Blvd. through the entire park between the golf course and the river. The extension goes south to the intersection at Lower Huntington RD. Part of the drive remains open to vehicle traffic but the majority has been closed and assimilated into the Rivergreenway system and is only open to pedestrian and bike traffic. A new levee wall is adjacent to the river drive extension south from the ball fields in Foster Park.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1920
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Ivb

Feature Name: Baseball Fields-restrooms
SM FO-12 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Other
Description: The Baseball fields at Foster Park Drive Extension consist of one regulation baseball field and two smaller practice fields (not counted) with two modern restrooms (SM FO-12a & SM FO-12 b) and informal parking areas along the drive.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1960
Non-Contributing: 0 2 0 0 FeatureMap: Ivb

Feature Name: Golf Course, Club House, and two outbuildings
SM FO-13 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Other
Description: Golf course opened as nine holes in 1928 and expanded to eighteen in 1929. The existing clubhouse was constructed c. 1962 to replace one which burned in 1961. Traditional golf course style landscaping and vegetative features distinguish the course. The site includes the associated course circulation system as well as views and vistas. The clubhouse (SM FO-13a) is non-

³⁴ Lopshire Collection, ARCH, Inc.

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contributing. Two outbuildings (SM FO-13b & SM FO-13c) appear to date, respectively c. 1930 and c. 1950. The golf course site which includes the features mentioned above, is contributing (SM FO-13d). The general area of the course appears to be similar today to that shown on a 1938 aerial, with some key locations the same, however, the landscaping has matured and been further developed along with the course itself.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	2	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1928/c.1930/c.1950/c. 1962
Non-Contributing:	0	1	0	0	FeatureMap: Ivb

Feature Name: Foster Park Pavilion 1, Pavilion 2, Bathroom, Tennis Courts Feature Designers:
SM FO-14 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Cluster Arrangement

Description: Pavilion 1 is a large stone building, constructed c. 1915 with Craftsman detailing which overlooks the river. It is open on four sides with classical revival columns supporting a wide frieze (SM FO-14a). Pavilion 2 is smaller, with Craftsman detailing, a hipped roof and elliptically arched openings in the lintel area. The superstructure of the building is supported on posts resting upon brick piers. Brick walls on two sides complete the composition. The building also overlooks the river (SM FO-14b). A modern (not counted) playground faces the river adjacent to a brick restroom (SM FO-14c). The latter is a square plan brick building with a hipped roof and limestone window sills. Decorative block walls serve as screening for the entrances. The cluster arrangement is bracketed by two modern tennis courts (SM FO-14d & SM FO-14e).

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	3	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1915/c. 1918/c.1938/c. 2000
Non-Contributing:	0	0	2	0	FeatureMap: Ivb-c

Feature Name: Foster Park Drive and Circulation System Feature Designers:
SM FO-15 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Circulation

Description: Foster Park Drive begins at the park entrance at Rudisill Boulevard and extends through to the south side of the park. It is closed for to vehicle traffic for most of the area between the river and the golf course and is a part of the Rivergreenway system.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1912
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ivb-c

Feature Name: Foster Park Suspension Pedestrian Bridge Feature Designers:
SM FO-16 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other

Description: Pedestrian Bridge extending from Foster Park Drive/Rivergreenway over St Mary's river to Bluffton. Steel suspension bridge with wood deck constructed 1930 to connect Indian Village subdivision with Foster Park.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1930
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ivb

Feature Name: Lincoln Log Cabin Feature Designers:
SM FO-17 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Description: Small scale, model-like commemorative log cabin built by Lincoln Life Insurance to commemorate President Lincoln's boyhood. This building was donated to the City of Fort Wayne in 1916 and dedicated in Foster Park in 1920. It was rehabilitated between four and six years ago.³⁵

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	1	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1916/1920
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ivc

Feature Name: Mead Gardens Feature Designers:
SM FO-18 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other

Description: Garden donated by Franklin Mead. He donated his iris garden collection in 1935. Associated wishing well with plaque in the triangle at the entrance to the park. Most of the garden extends south of the entrance drive to a pair of limestone walls that bracket a day lily garden. It has a bridal glen with a gazebo, outlined with plantings to form a chapel area, brick paver surfaces, and a heart shaped trellis entrance, dedicated in 1990. There are bench seating areas, dedication and memorial plaques and stones, fences, arbors, a contemporary poured concrete basin fountain, lamp posts and stamped concrete paths.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1930
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ivc

³⁵ Creager Smith notes for the nomination to WGI, May, 2010.

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Feature Name: Helene Foellinger Memorial Bridge
SM FO-19 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers: Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This is an entry to record the bridge over the Saint Mary's River on Airport Expressway.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c.1975
Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureMap: Iva

Feature Name: Trailhead and Boat Launch
SM FO-20 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers: Characteristic: Cluster Arrangement
Description: This entry records the site of the boat launch and trail head located in Foster Park. This feature is a contemporary facility.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c.2000
Non-Contributing: 1 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Iva

Feature Name: Fairfield Avenue
SM FO-21 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers: Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: A portion of Fairfield Avenue, south of Foster Park, between the intersection of the Rivergreenway (south of Southfair Court) is a developed parkway along the St. Mary's River. The Rivergreenway runs between Fairfield and the river on the west side and a golf course is located to the east. There is a green space between Fairfield and the course. This roadway thus contains the elements which Kessler and others have described as requisite for a parkway. This road was the Foster Park Drive prior to being adapted as an extension of Fairfield Avenue.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1925
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Iva

Gulmlin Park

This park is Fort Wayne's first playground, located along the south bank of the St. Mary's River near the Sherman Boulevard/Van Buren Street Bridge at Van Buren Street and Michaels, it contains 8.2 acres. It was first acquired in 1897 and dedicated in 1911. It was named after Addie Gulmlin, a local woman who was a pioneer in "domestic science" and promoted playgrounds for children as a means to promote health. Mrs. Gulmlin also served on the first Fort Wayne Plan Commission in the 1920s. The site also commemorates the first French fort, built in 1722. Much of the original playground was washed away in the great flood of 1913. South of Bloomingdale Park, this park is important for its association with advances in playgrounds for children in Fort Wayne and the context of Entertainment/Recreation.

Features:

Feature Name: Gulmlin Park
SM GU-1 Feature Resource Code / Number
Feature Designers: Characteristic: Other
Description: Gulmlin Park is east of the Sherman Bridge with St Mary's River access. The park includes three historic markers. A gravel park drive along Michaels Street which forms the south side of the park. The street historically had houses that faced the park and the river, but the houses have been removed as part of the City's ongoing flood mitigation activities. A stand of trees along the river's edge appears to be natural growth. A few mature trees exist within the large lawn area. The park was originally designed to be a recreational area for children.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 1 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: 1897
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Ivf

Orff Park and the Thieme Drive Overlook

At .02 acres, this is the smallest park in the system. Located on the east side of West Main Street, east of the St. Mary's River at the corner of Main and Rockhill Streets, it was acquired by the park

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department in 1897. Mr. Theodore F. Thieme was the patron and sponsor of the park. It is adjacent to Thieme Drive and the Overlook designed by George Kessler for Mr. Thieme in 1911 (SM7).

Features:

Feature Name: Orff Park & Let's Go Swimm' Monument Feature Designers: Marshall Simpson Mahurin
SM OR-1 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other
Description: Orff park is a small triangular parcel between the meeting of Thieme Drive, Rockhill Street and Main Street. The park features the "Let's go Swimming" Monument dedicated in 1927, it was put up near the aqueduct where historically children used to swim by The Old Aqueduct Club, a social club for men who grew up in the West End as boys and swam in the aqueduct. The monument faces Main Street and was designed by Marshall Simpson Mahurin, a very prominent Fort Wayne architect during the period from 1882 - 1929.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1897/1912/1927
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ive

Roosevelt Park

This 1.5 Acre park located at 1800 West Main Street (the west end of W. Main) was acquired by the park department in 1919, it was likely named after President Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th president of the United States who died in 1919.

Features:

Feature Name: Roosevelt Park Feature Designers:
SM RO-1 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other
Description: The Park is located on the north side of the St. Marys River. The Rivergreenway goes through it and uses the Main Street Bridge to cross to the southern side of the river. The park features natural vegetation and tree growth along the river. Clusters of crab apple trees are planted on either side of the Rivergreenway. Native plantings are located at the park entrance. Topography has been used to create flood protection along the northern edge of the park.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: 1919
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ivd

Swinney Park – East and West

The eastern part of this popular park dates to 1896 (46 acres) and was present before the 1912 plan was developed. Part of the grounds served as the Allen County Fair Grounds c. 1874 and the Swinney house was owned by the Fort Wayne Historical Society in 1924. It is now home to the Settlers, Inc. George Kessler recommended expansion of this important park resource which was accomplished, beginning in 1916 (48 acres). West Swinney Park was once the site of George F. Trier's Amusement Park opened in 1920 and closed in 1953.

Features:

Feature Name: Swinney East Feature Designers:
SM SW-1 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Other
Description: Site of east Swinney Park, the earliest part of the park development.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 1 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: 1896
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: Ivd

Feature Name: Memorial Cannon Feature Designers:
SM SW-2 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Small Scale Features
Description: This memorial consists of a Spanish American War cannon dated/manufactured 1871. Originally part of the defenses of Santiago Cuba. Captured by the American forces 1898 at the battle of El Caney in Santiago. The memorial was dedicated in 1900 to the

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memory of Anthony Wayne and rededicated in 1956.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 0 1

FeatureHistoricDate: 1871/1900/1956

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: Swinney House

Feature Designers:

SM SW-3- Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

Description:

The home of prominent early landowners Thomas and Lucy Swinney was originally constructed in the Federal style in 1844-45 on a high point overlooking the St Marys River. It was extensively remodeled by their daughters in 1885 to give it a more Victorian appearance. The house is rectangular in plan with a rear wing offset at the south west corner. The foundation is stone and walls are of red common bond brick. The roof is side gabled with a large, gabled wall dormer on the front and back. Gable ends are finished with vertical wood siding and there are decorative brackets and sawtooth trim under the eaves. There are a pair of chimneys in each gable end and a single chimney in the rear wing. The main entry is a set of double door with a transom and windows are rectangular double-hung units with stone lintels and sills, and wood shutters. There is an elaborate front porch and an enclosed rear porch. At southwest corner of the house there is a red brick gabled garage which has original wood garage doors that face south. A brick and concrete handicap ramp is located between the house and the garage. The house is owed by the parks department and leased by Old Fort Settlers Inc. Formerly the location of the local history museum, which lead to the siting of the cannon, a mill stone and a salvaged cornerstone. There is a historical marker in front of the house. A paved parking area exists to the south. The house was recorded by HABS in 1934 and received National Register designation in 1981.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 1 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: 1844-1885

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: The Log House

Feature Designers:

SM SW-4 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

Description:

This c. 1850 log house was moved to this location from near Warren in Huntington County, Indiana c. 1982. It is a two story gabled log pen with one story single pen wing on the south; Large brick chimney on southwest wing. Shed roof porch on full width of structure on the Northwest overlooking the river. It has a wood shingle roof with exposed rafters. The foundation is concrete with stone veneer. The two story section uses V- notch construction. The wing uses half dovetail notching. All gabled ends are wood planks. The doors and shutters are of wood.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1850/moved 1982

Non-Contributing: 0 1 0 0

FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: Herb Garden

Feature Designers:

SM SW-5 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Other

Description:

The Settlers herb garden is large, surrounded by a contemporary fence, and laid out in a formal plan numerous beds featuring a wide variety of herbs. There is a stone dedication boulder with bronze plaque in garden.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c.1990

Non-Contributing: 1 0 0 0

FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: Johnny Appleseed Monument

Feature Designers:

SM SW-6 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Other

Description:

Monument weathered granite stone with bronze plaque inset into the stone. Dedicated May 5, 1916.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 0 1

FeatureHistoricDate: 1916

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap

Feature Name: Tennis Court and Pavilion

Feature Designers:

SM SW-7 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Cluster Arrangement

Description:

The tennis court site is on the 1938 aerial. The existing tennis courts (SM SW-7a) are modern, up to date, and well lit. With eight courts, this is the largest public tennis facility with bleachers in Fort Wayne. The rectangular pavilion (SM SW-7b) has a gabled roof, concrete walls with wood posts, and restrooms and storage space on each end. It is called the Swinney Tennis Center.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 1 1 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1930

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: Ive

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- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Feature Name: | Perry Randall Memorial | Feature Designers: | Frederick C. Hibbard, Chicago |
| SM SW-8 | Feature Resource Code / Number | Characteristic: | Other |
| Description: | This monument faces Washington Boulevard and features a bronze bust of Randall on a stone base with stone steps and urns. A plaque describes the dedication and significance. | | |
| | Site: | Building: | Structure: Object: |
| Contributing: | 0 | 0 | 0 1 |
| Non-Contributing: | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| | | | FeatureHistoricDate: 1916 |
| | | | FeatureMap: Ive |
-
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Feature Name: | Welcome Gateway/Garden | Feature Designers: | |
| SM SW-9 | Feature Resource Code / Number | Characteristic: | Other |
| Description: | Angled to face traffic entering the downtown from the west, this feature spells "Welcome to Fort Wayne" in live, trimmed plant material. The background is planted with different annual plants to provide color and pattern. | | |
| | Site: | Building: | Structure: Object: |
| Contributing: | 1 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Non-Contributing: | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| | | | FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1930 |
| | | | FeatureMap: Ive |
-
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Feature Name: | Blue Spot Club Memorial | Feature Designers: | |
| SM SW-10 | Feature Resource Code / Number | Characteristic: | Other |
| Description: | This memorial consists of a plaque located on the south side of Jefferson Boulevard that is dedicated to the memory of a swimming club that used the St Mary's River. | | |
| | Site: | Building: | Structure: Object: |
| Contributing: | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Non-Contributing: | 0 | 0 | 0 1 |
| | | | FeatureHistoricDate: 1962 |
| | | | FeatureMap: Ive |
-
- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Feature Name: | Circulation system | Feature Designers: | |
| SM SW-11 | Feature Resource Code / Number | Characteristic: | Circulation |
| Description: | A pedestrian and vehicular system weaves through the park and includes a pedestrian underpass and Washington and Jefferson, as well as a park drive and Rivergreenway/pedestrian system. | | |
| | Site: | Building: | Structure: Object: |
| Contributing: | 0 | 0 | 1 0 |
| Non-Contributing: | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| | | | FeatureHistoricDate: c. c. 1914 |
| | | | FeatureMap: Ive |
-
- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Feature Name: | Foster Monument (Colonel David N. Foster Memorial) | Feature Designers: | Frederick C. Hibbard |
| SM SM-12 | Feature Resource Code / Number | Characteristic: | Other |
| Description: | This full figure, bronze sculpture of Mr. David Foster stands on a tall stone pedestal with ornamental oak trees and leaves in the background. There is a descriptive bronze plaque on the back. The statue is oriented to face the back of the Swinney House. | | |
| | Site: | Building: | Structure: Object: |
| Contributing: | 0 | 0 | 0 1 |
| Non-Contributing: | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| | | | FeatureHistoricDate: 1922 |
| | | | FeatureMap: Ive |
-
- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Feature Name: | Pond | Feature Designers: | |
| SM SW-13 | Feature Resource Code / Number | Characteristic: | Water Features |
| Description: | The pond is a man made water feature roughly shaped like a large, long oval with loosely curving banks. There is a small island in the pond. The pond has recently been restored with a new clay liner and water plants installed around the edges to stabilize the banks. | | |
| | Site: | Building: | Structure: Object: |
| Contributing: | 1 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Non-Contributing: | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| | | | FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1895 |
| | | | FeatureMap: Ive |
-
- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Feature Name: | Playground | Feature Designers: | |
| SM SW-14 | Feature Resource Code / Number | Characteristic: | Other |
| Description: | Modern playground adjacent to pond and parking area. (Not Counted) | | |
| | Site: | Building: | Structure: Object: |
| Contributing: | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| Non-Contributing: | 0 | 0 | 0 0 |
| | | | FeatureHistoricDate: |
| | | | FeatureMap: Ive |
-
- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Feature Name: | Pedestrian Underpass | Feature Designers: | |
| SM SW-15 | Feature Resource Code / Number | Characteristic: | Buildings and Structures |
| Description: | This underpass is basically a concrete tunnel that passes under Washington Boulevard to connect the Swinney House/Tennis | | |

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Center area with the pond area.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1940

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: Swinney Park Pedestrian Bridge

Feature Designers:

SM SW-16 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

Description:

This structure is an iron Pratt through truss pedestrian bridge constructed 1897. It aligns with Elm Street on the east side of the river. The portals have a segmental arch with lattice work above the wood deck. A lattice railing stretches the length of the bridge. The west end of the bridge ramps down to a set of concrete steps. This ramped section has a railing with a lattice design. The east end of the bridge rests on the riverbank and is immediately adjacent to the concrete levee with concrete steps down to Mechanic Street. The abutments are concrete, with no evidence of stone abutments. At the west end of the bridge are iron rod braces that attach to the ground and the piers underneath.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureHistoricDate: 1897

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: Landscaping alleé/ circulation

Feature Designers:

SM SW-17 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Vegetation

Description:

This alleé includes mature trees, such as Walnuts, London Plane, and Maple. Based on the 1938 aerial, which shows developed plantings along the curvilinear drives within the park, this is an early feature.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 1 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1914

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: West Jefferson Bridge

Feature Designers:

SM SW-18 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

Description:

This bridge is a Melan truss bridge that has a reinforced concrete arch, concrete Texas railings with decorative light standards, and sidewalks on both sides which are cantilevered over the bridge structure. A bronze plaque is located at the northwest end of the bridge. The understructure dates c. 1935 or earlier while the upper part is the result of a c. 2000 historic rehab. The Rivergreenway trail goes beneath the north side of the bridge on a boardwalk structure.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1935/2000

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: Swinney Park West

SM SW-19 Feature Resource Code / Number

Feature Designers:

Characteristic:

Other

Description:

West Swinney Park is an important site(SM SW-19a) within the system, since it is a fulfillment of a major park improvement which was recommended by Kessler and others. This resource also includes the associated circulation system (SM SW-19b) for vehicular and pedestrian traffic within the park.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 1 0 1 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1919

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: Ivd

Feature Name: Swinney Park Aquatic Center

Feature Designers:

SM SW-20 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Other

Description:

The pool was initially installed in 1922. While the bathhouse and other elements have been replaced or rehabilitated, the pool itself retains its original location and orientation. The current pool has a fiberglass and metal liner. The pool house is brick and concrete, and there is a separate structure with a pyramidal roof.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureHistoricDate: 1922/c. 1990

Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureMap: Ivd

Feature Name: West Swinney Pond

Feature Designers:

SM SW-21 Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Water Features

Description:

This pond is a designed water feature. It is a naturalized, ovate form, with an islet at the center. The pond is at the center of the external and internal circulation system of the park with W. Jefferson Boulevard to the south and the twin arms of W. Washington Blvd. and the Rivergreenway on right and left (respectively).

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	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: x. c.1940
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: West Swinney Recreational area
SM SW-22 Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Cluster Arrangement
Description: Recreational features are clustered around a pavilion(SM SW-22a). The pavilion is a Japanese pagoda style constructed 2008 and loosely based on the original East Swinney pavilion long since demolished. It is an open pavilion with a gable on hip tile roof with flared corners and elaborate lattice vents in the gable ends. Wood beams support the roof and rest on concrete columns. Associated features include a basketball court(SM SW-22b), a playground (not counted), a bathroom(SM SW-22c) and a baseball diamond(not counted). The bathroom has a cross gabled metal roof and glazed buff colored block walls with a blue water table and a white base.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1990/2008
Non-Contributing:	0	2	1	0	FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: Jaenicke Gardens/Japanese
SM SW-23 Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Other
Description: Gardens were originally designed by Park Superintendent Adolph Jaenicke to improve the Junk Ditch stream on the north side of park. The site is largely in ruins but retains some significant historic features mixed with modern plantings and newer foot bridges. The main feature is an elaborate stone and concrete waterfall that cascaded to a shallow upper basin then down to a pool outlined with stone. Decorative pines were planted into the stonework and there are paths to the top of the waterfall with overlooks and areas for planting beds. Toward the east there was a concrete observation area with iron rails that looked out over the gardens.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1928-1933
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: Junk Ditch
SM SW-24 Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Natural Systems
Description: A natural stream runs through the park and the Jaenicke Gardens. Associated with the stream are small scale foot bridges.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 1 0 0 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0
FeatureHistoricDate:
FeatureMap: Ive

Feature Name: Junk Ditch Bridge/culvert
SM SW-25 Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This is a small concrete bridge cast over a concrete culvert with a flat arch rounded at the extreme ends. The abutments of the bridge are angled outward at approximately 45 degree angles and there is a simple pipe rail for protection of pedestrians. The bridge crosses Junk Ditch between the Jaenicke Garden and the St Mary's River.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0
FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1940
FeatureMap: Ive

Resource Totals For: **Saint Mary's Parkway**
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: **21 14 17 4**
Non-Contributing: **3 14 20 1**

Boulevards

The third component of the Park and Boulevard System is the boulevard. These formed an interconnecting network of transportation venues which accommodated many kinds of travel. The roadways provided lanes for automobiles, and in some cases, for interurbans. The sidewalks gave pedestrians ample space for travel, under the shade of stately trees, and with grassy areas on either

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side. Tree lawns separated pedestrians from the rush of traffic (not as intrusive in 1912 as today) and both institutional, commercial and especially residential properties were intended to be set well back. Uniformity of these set backs helped regulate the view and spatial arrangement of the boulevard corridor. While commercial and residential resources were often mixed along a boulevard, it was more often the case that the commercial properties were concentrated at the major intersections. In Fort Wayne's boulevards today, this is still the case.

George Kessler clearly defined his ideal standard boulevard. It would be 100 feet in width, with a roadway width of forty feet between curbs. The balance of the space would be subdivided into "parking" space (the green space between sidewalks and roadway), sidewalk and the set back to buildings. He hoped for 6 or 8 foot wide sidewalks, set no less than 5 feet from the property lines. The tree lawn space would be planted in well-kept lawn with "avenue trees on formal lines, the trees uniformly and properly spaced throughout the entire boulevard system."

Roadways along the river parkways would be considerably less, perhaps 35 feet wide, but still maintaining sufficient sidewalk and lawns. In his report to the Park Board, Kessler reassured the members:

"...it should always be borne in mind that these boulevards while they serve as fine pleasure highways, are in reality merely wider streets, uniformly and consistently improved, and as a rule maintained in better condition than the average residence street. In cost, excepting for the cost of widening, they are not more expensive than the average residence street of sixty feet in width."³⁶

In addition to the connectivity which gracious boulevards provided, Kessler recommended that they be established wherever important institutions and/or other similar elements occurred. In the Kessler plan for Fort Wayne, the boulevard system is extremely important to maintain coordination between the various elements.

Anthony Boulevard

Anthony Boulevard begins at Rudisill Boulevard in the south, according to the map developed by Kessler. It continues north to State Boulevard, also according to the Kessler Map. However, since the period of significance continues to 1955 and because the character of the boulevard continues to be distinctive north of State, we have included the part of the boulevard which is north of State to Vance Avenue. Prior to Kessler's time this boulevard was known as Walton Avenue.

One block south of this intersection, at Glenwood Avenue, the road widens by reducing the tree lane on the east side, however, the distinctive early twentieth century homes continue to Vance Avenue where the character dramatically changes to retail, commercial/industrial.

The Boulevard can be divided into four distinct landscape units or areas. Beginning at Rudisill until Pontiac, the boulevard character is well-defined with nearly all of the key elements: wide set backs, wide sidewalks, tree lanes, generous street, but only two lanes and decorative trees in an allee formation. The approximate width of the boulevard in this area, from set back to set back is 134'. This is comprised (approximately) of a 32 foot roadway, 15' tree lawns, 4' sidewalks and 12.5' set backs. The boulevard is well beyond the 100 foot minimum designated by Kessler and has all but a central median to complete the ideal requirements. The character of the area is residential, with several churches and schools located along its length. At major intersections we find the typical interaction of commercial and/or industrial entities.

The second area, beginning at the south between approximately Pontiac and Creighton is also primarily residential. The boulevard here narrows but still maintains the stately trees, although not in

³⁶ Report of George E. Kessler, "Seventh Annual Report Board of Park Commissioners, 1911.

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a lawn. The sidewalk is immediately adjacent to the roadway. This section is still a contributing part of the boulevard, but not as distinctive as the former. The third area from Creighton to north of the Maumee River at Niagara Drive includes industrial, commercial and other entities. Here, the character of the boulevard is least distinctive, however, adequate integrity is maintained in this section, because of the inclusion along the roadway of a major cemetery (Concordia Lutheran Cemetery) on the east side between Maumee Avenue and Washington Boulevard.

While the tree cover is more sparse, the addition of this element and of an educational institution, Indiana Tech (formerly Concordia College), provides a generous lawn width and other amenities. The last and fourth section of the boulevard, between Niagara Drive and Vance Avenue is also an excellent demonstration of a nineteenth-early twentieth century boulevard. Here, extensive plantings of London Plane trees distinguish the vegetation, along with Oak and Ash. The overall width from setback to setback is approximately 139' with a 43' roadway, 18' tree lawns, 6' sidewalks and 24' setbacks. The character of this part of the boulevard is distinguished by stately homes of the early twentieth century, as well as the other landscape features mentioned.

The overall strength of the boulevard especially in the lower and upper parts can be characterized also by these spatial relationships which are distinctive and yet typical of this type of resource. In this part of the boulevard, historically sensitive modern street lights (simple black poles, with upper lamps) have been installed to achieve a period look and avoid the jarring experience produced by modern, quartz or other bright lighting.

Features:

Feature Name: Anthony Boulevard
AN 1
Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This feature records the structure of the boulevard right-of-way itself, including the planting and all of the elements. A particularly notable feature of this boulevard are the remaining London Plane tree plantings in the tree lawns. The London Plane tree was a special favorite of George Kessler who specified them in large quantities throughout the boulevards he designed for Fort Wayne. Unfortunately disease has reduced their number, thus those that remain are particularly prized.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1900/1911
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: a

Feature Name: Location of Former Largest County Elm
AN 2
Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Vegetation
Description: This plaque, mounted on a boulder, commemorates the site of the largest Elm tree in the county which, before it died, was 14' in diameter. Although no evidence exists, it probably succumbed to the rash of Dutch Elm disease which ravaged this species by the mid twentieth century. The plaque was probably installed c. 1960 when the tree was lost, but the tree site dates much earlier. It is located on the west side of the boulevard between Edgewater Avenue and Columbia Avenue.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 1 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1800
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: a

Feature Name: Anthony Boulevard/Walton Avenue Bridge
AN 3
Feature Resource Code / Number
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This bridge carries Anthony Boulevard over the Maumee River just east of the Maumee Dam (also called Hosey Dam). The latter is recorded as part of the Maumee River Parkway. The bridge is a five span, concrete and stone structure. The abutments are of massive, rock-faced stone, coursed and laid with mortar. They supported a former metal truss. There are four concrete piers with rounded ends. Above these a continuous concrete slab forms the base for the roadway. The rail of aluminum (c. 1970) has extruded aluminum posts. 1938 aerial does not appear to show a truss bridge in this place. While this bridge has been changed, it still retains adequate integrity of location and some materials to contribute to the district.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1890/c.1940/c. 1970

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Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: a

Feature Name: Anthony Boulevard Elevated Railroad Feature Designers:

AN 4

Feature Resource Code / Number

Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

Description:

This is a concrete railroad bridge, wide enough to accommodate two lanes of traffic on Anthony Boulevard. The abutments are of concrete, with a projecting coping and scored along the abutment walls to imitate stone. The concrete slab which carries the multiple tracks is flared at the top, with a 5-6' wide coping. Three bents support this slab. The bents have eleven smaller round arched openings in the bent walls, allowing visibility between them. The westernmost bent is severely weathered, as are two on the southern approach to the bridge. The elevated grade crossing appears on the 1938 map, showing the multiple lines leading to a large yard to the west and a maintenance facility to the east, probably including a roundhouse. The bridge appears to have been rehabilitated at a later date.

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 0 0 1 0

FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1935/1970

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

FeatureMap: a

Resource Totals For: **Anthony Boulevard**

Site: Building: Structure: Object:

Contributing: 1 0 3 0

Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0

Berry Street

Berry was the only east-west street in the downtown area which, in 1911-1912, Kessler envisioned as a developed boulevard. While his design intent is clear, the realization is not complete. The present day street only has the typical boulevard characteristics at the east and west ends. The boulevard begins at Monroe Street and ends at the St. Mary's River on the west. The boundary has been expanded slightly at the corner of Clay Street to include the location of the first Fort Wayne (See Map b), an important commemorative site in the community. The street right-of-way width, including a minimal set back at the east end is about 77 feet, slightly less than the recommended width for a Kessler boulevard. However, there are no historic buildings remaining at this end, thus the depth of the set back has been estimated and could be considerably deeper. In the block between Clay and Lafayette, the set back to set back width is 98 feet, approximating Kessler's requirement. The road has been interrupted for one block between Broadway and Van Buren. The St. Joseph hospital built in that block and the street was vacated, although a pedestrian thoroughfare is open. This change occurred in 1980. However, Berry continues to the west and the interruption does not destroy the entire integrity. Location and association is clear. Other items include plantings and an attempt at historically sensitive lighting.

There are several important buildings from the nineteenth century along Berry (although not within the Berry Street boundary), including at Barr Street, the statuesque Old City Building of 1894 by the architects Wing and Mahurin (listed on the National Register.) Also, at Calhoun Street is the Allen County Courthouse (a National Historic Landmark.) In addition, between Ewing and Fairfield, on the south side of the street is the Mizpah Temple of the Shriners, which includes a massive Italianate mansion and a large, 1928 brick and terra cotta building in Moorish-Eclectic style which serves as the Scottish Rite Temple. At Fulton Street, there are several remnant residential mansions and a stone church, Trinity Episcopal (listed on the National Register.) Within this area and for several blocks to the east, reproduction period street lamps decorate the boulevard.

West of Van Buren is a stately late nineteenth, early twentieth century residential district with a wide corridor width. This part of Berry encompasses a fully realized boulevard feeling, association, design and (in early trees) materials. The total width of the street in this area is approximately 110-112 feet with wide sidewalks, and deep set backs. The buildings within this area are included in the West End Historic District but Berry Street was not individually counted as a resource in that nomination.

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Figures:

Feature Name:	Berry Street	Feature Designers:	
BE 1	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic:	Buildings and Structures
Description:	This feature records the length of the Berry right-of-way as it appears within the context of the Kessler plan, from Monroe Street to Thieme Drive. It includes the roadway, as well as amenities, such as sidewalks, curbs, plantings and associated views and vistas.		
	Site:	Building:	Structure: Object:
Contributing:	0	0	1 0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0 0
			FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1911
			FeatureMap: b

Feature Name:	Fort Wayne original site	Feature Designers:	D.A.R.
BE 2	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic:	Small Scale Features
Description:	A bronze plaque set on an upright granite boulder by the D. A. R. Set in the sidewalk area just north of the corner of Clay and Berry. Because this commemorative site is important in the early naming and history of the community, the boundary has been adjusted to accommodate it. Undoubtedly the boundaries of the original fort encompassed the land area which is presently known as Berry Street. The plaque commemorates the site of the first fort here, built in 1794. The site of this first fort, one of the earliest in this region is only a few blocks south of the site of a second fort, commemorated with a park. The commemorative value of this site puts all of the early history into perspective and preserves the memory of this important early structure. The bronze plaque was dedicated in April of 1934.		
	Site:	Building:	Structure: Object:
Contributing:	1	0	0 0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0 0
			FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1794/ 1934
			FeatureMap: b

Resource Totals For:	Berry Street		
	Site:	Building:	Structure: Object:
Contributing:	1	0	1 0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0 0

Hanna Street/Taber Street

Hanna Street, also envisioned as a boulevard, connects to the east boundary of Reservoir Park via Taber Street. The residential streets contain elements similar to other boulevards in residential neighborhoods. In this section of Taber Street the right-of-way width is modest, but on the south side the street features a wide tree lawn, and sidewalk, plus generous building set backs from the roadway. As with the other boulevards, there is not a median. In fact, the right of way width would not allow for one given today's requirements. On Taber Street, the set back to set back width is 98'. There are period light fixtures on the east side of Hanna Street marked "City of Fort Wayne Standard Post". The southern portion of Hanna, ending at Rudisill, moves through a historic residential neighborhood of modest houses. The width, setback to setback is at least 100' and there are several massive trees, including a possible specimen red oak at the corner of Hanna and Gumpfer.

Hanna Street forms the western border of Weisser Park, and serves as a connector to this urban residential recreation facility. The trees which comprise the south western part of the grove in this park also shade Hanna and create a lofty canopy alongside the street. The feeling of a graceful boulevard is also enhanced by the homes along both sides of the street, but especially in this area adjacent to the park. The homes on both Hanna and Taber are more modest than those along some of the other boulevards, especially Anthony and parts of Rudisill Boulevard

Residential Taber Street, running east-west from Hanna to Reservoir park is also enhanced by the presence of the park. True to Kessler's intention, the street forms a connecting link between the residential streetscape and the park. The view looking west along Taber Street toward the park is a vista filled with greenery, including trees and shrubs against a backdrop of the hill formed by the reservoir mound.

Features:

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HA 1	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic:	Buildings and Structures
Description:	This records the resource itself as a designed boulevard. The realization of this boulevard is not strong, but adequate to retain most of the conditions required for inclusion.		
	Site:	Building:	Structure: Object:
Contributing:	0	0	1 0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0 0
			FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1911
			FeatureMap: c

Resource Totals For: **Hanna/Taber**

	Site:	Building:	Structure: Object:
Contributing:	0	0	1 0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0 0

(West) Jefferson Boulevard

This proposed boulevard as envisioned by George Kessler and Arthur Shurcliff has suffered considerable changes over the years. The concept was to make a green extension from West Swinney Park to Rockhill and beyond. The road was built, but some of the amenities which fulfilled its character as a boulevard have been eroded by modern commercial development and by the widening of the roadway to accommodate five lanes of modern traffic. Where medians exist, they are for traffic control only. There are no graceful sidewalks, no historic trees from the Kessler era that are recognizable. This part of West Jefferson Boulevard extends from the west edge of W. Swinney Park to the intersection of Illinois Road and Lindenwood Avenue, north of Rockhill Park (The portion which meanders through Rockhill Park has been included with that property.)

This portion of W. Jefferson Boulevard attains added significance because of its association with the work of the noted Landscape Architect Arthur Shurcliff in Fort Wayne. While Shurcliff worked with Wildwood Builders to design the Wildwood Park plat for the subdivision (just south and west of this portion of W. Jefferson Boulevard), Shurcliff was also asked to design a parkway that would connect the new subdivision to the western limits of the city of Fort Wayne. Shurcliff linked and integrated his proposed scenic route with the 1912 Park and Boulevard plan developed by landscape architect George E. Kessler for the City of Fort Wayne. Shurcliff's route followed Illinois Road from Lindenwood Avenue east to Main Street, and included a proposed road—called West Jefferson Boulevard-- from the intersection of Main and Illinois Road east to Swinney Park. His design proposed a wide parkway with extensive tree plantings on both sides of the roadway. Roadmaps from 1928 and 1930 show that the parkway had been completed from West Swinney Park to Main Street, following Shurcliff's route. The lanes have been widened several times during subsequent decades, and encompass much of the wide right-of-way. A row of trees and public sidewalks are also located on both sides of the travel lanes.³⁸

In 1936 the US 24 highway was routed along the West Jefferson Boulevard, slightly altering Shurcliff's design, by creating a railroad overpass slightly east of the earlier intersection. This repositioned the parkway just south of its original route, creating three additional islands of park space between the northern edge of the district and the new route of the parkway. These three green spaces are now owned and maintained by Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation as parts of Rockhill Park. The Indiana State Highway Department built an Art Deco style highway garage on Catalpa Street, adjoining Rockhill Park (but not in the boundaries of this nomination) and the new roadway during this project, both of which were completed and open by May of 1936. The remnant right-of-way open green space between Illinois Road and the elevated railroad tracks east of Lindenwood Avenue is also an important feature of this boulevard, as part of Shurcliff's planned open green

³⁸ Angie Quinn, ARCH, Inc.; Draft National Register nomination for Wildwood Park Historic District, May, 2010.

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space along his proposed parkway.³⁹

Beginning at Illinois Road, West Jefferson Boulevard curves southwest, traveling under the more easterly of two railroad overpasses in the district associated with the elevated tracks of a Pennsylvania Railroad line, and continues to enter and pass through Rockhill Park. Although the present road has been widened to accommodate traffic, and thus usurped the originally-planned area for trees and grass, the location and unique connectivity are retained, imbuing this road with adequate integrity through association. In addition, areas of trees and grass remain on the south side of the right-of-way, west of Swinney and along Illinois Road between the railroad and Lindenwood Cemetery.

Within the boundary of West Jefferson Boulevard and because of their association with its development, three railroad-related resources (a bridge, berm and culvert), as well as a former non-contributing gas station are included in the resources.

Features:

Feature Name: Jefferson Boulevard
JF 1 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This records the boulevard right-of-way as a feature.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1916/1938
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: d

Feature Name: Railroad Bridge
JF 2 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: 9 Buildings and Structures
Description: This is an elevated Railroad Bridge that crosses over Jefferson at the eastern edge of Rockhill Park. The bridge is a girder construction with cast concrete abutments and is skewed to the roadway. It was built at the same time that Jefferson Boulevard was curved to pass through a portion of Rockhill Park, c. 1936.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1936
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: d

Feature Name: Railroad Berm
JF 3 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: The Railroad bisects the northern portion of the park bounded by Illinois on the north, Jefferson on the east/south and Lindenwood on the west. This man-made earthen berm was created to elevate the railroad.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1900
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: d

Feature Name: Culvert
JF 4 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: A stone culvert allows the stream to pass under the railroad berm. It appears to be the original culvert.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1900
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: 9

³⁹ Ibid. and comments from C. Smith, Fort Wayne Historic Preservation.

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Feature Name: Gas Station
JF 5 Feature Resource Code / Number
Description: A triangular parcel at the north east corner of the site bordered by Illinois and Jefferson has been divided to become the site of a gas station. The modern structure is not contributing to the nomination.
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate:
Non-Contributing: 0 1 0 0 FeatureMap: 9

Resource Totals For: Jefferson Boulevard
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 4 0
Non-Contributing: 0 1 0 0

Lindenwood (Brookside) Avenue

This appears on the Kessler plan as a proposed boulevard connecting the west and north additions to Swinney park to a northern park which was planned but never built. Kessler used the name "Brookside" for the boulevard he intended to connect the two parks, and to connect the Rockhill Park. "Brookside" was the name of the John H. Bass Estate, a large property north of Lindenwood Cemetery and now the campus of the University of St. Francis. The Bass Mansion was listed in the National Register, June 2, 1982.

Lindenwood Cemetery was also shown on Kessler's plan, and it still provides a naturalized green area which is critical to the character of the road. Founded in 1859, it was designed by an English designer, John Chislett and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. Lindenwood Avenue, from the railroad bridge or underpass, to Spring Street is a linear configuration, with extensive trees and green space on both sides. The road does not have other boulevard amendments, but it certainly provides a natural environment in the west and northwest side of town which continues along its route. Some of the larger trees would have been present in Kessler's time. The Lindenwood nature preserve maintains the wild feeling of this road and may have been acquired and developed by the city to maintain the feeling.

According to the 1938 aerial, approximately two-thirds of the property on the west side of Lindenwood was woods, although the part near the present entrance to the preserve may have been farmsteads. Above Spring Street, the second landscape area along this boulevard, the roadway configuration changes from straight and linear to curvilinear. In 1938, this portion of Lindenwood was still farmland, with no road running through it. Sometime circa 1950 this development helped fulfill Kessler's notion of a connector to West State Boulevard. Even though this portion is slightly curved rather than strictly linear, the typical Kessler setbacks, sidewalk and tree lawns have been planned and executed by the developers. Because of the connectivity and its association with the intent of the Kessler plan, it is considered contributing to the district.

It should be noted that the extreme south end of Lindenwood is actually (fully) "North Washington Road;" (however the street signs incorrectly say "Lindenwood" to help drivers find the actual Lindenwood North of Illinois Road and the RR underpass). This small segment of North Washington was part of the plat of the Wildwood Park development by Shurcliff. It became an extension of Lindenwood to reach the new segment of Jefferson that was completed in 1936 through Rockhill Park. Prior to 1936 Lindenwood was a T-intersection with Illinois Road (the Jefferson boulevard), and Illinois (the Jefferson boulevard) skewed as it passed beneath the RR elevation.⁴⁰

Features:

⁴⁰ Creager Smith notes for the nomination to WGI, May, 2010.

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Feature Name: **LN 1** Railroad Bridge
Feature Resource Code / Number:
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This is a riveted plate girder railroad bridge. It is supported by rough cut, coursed massive limestone abutments. The bridge serves to carry the railroad over Lindenwood Avenue. The bridge is skewed to the roadway at a severe angle. The stone abutments continue in wing walls on the northeast, southeast, northwest and southwest sides. This part of the bridge has a concrete, cast-in place cap to further stabilize the structure. This was added later, probably c. 1935, based on the rough aggregate concrete.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1890/c.1930
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: e

Feature Name: **LN 2** Lindenwood Avenue
Feature Resource Code / Number:
Feature Designers: George Kessler
Characteristic: Other
Description: This feature records the road itself as a contributing feature. See general description for details
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1911
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureMap: e

Feature Name: **LN 3** Tower Heights Entrance Gateway
Feature Resource Code / Number:
Feature Designers:
Characteristic: Small Scale Features
Description: This is a narrow brick entrance gate which is within the right-of-way. The brick has been parged with a grey skim coat. Each of the left and right gates consists of a tall round pier, at the entrance, with a curved wall leading to a lower round pier. The coping is of the same grey brick and the gate sits on a concrete slab. Signs announcing "Tower Heights" are attached on each gate facing State Boulevard.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 0 FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1970
Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0 FeatureMap: e

Resource Totals For: **Lindenwood/(Brookside) Boulevard**
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 2 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 1 0

Rudisill Boulevard

A Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) has been developed for this boulevard by Heritage Landscapes of Vermont. The CLR divides this resource into five landscape areas. Considering the linear nature of the resource and the different periods of development (all of which are within the period of significance for the district), we are using this division to describe the varying nature of the boulevard throughout its length.

The first landscape area is called the west Rudisill Boulevard Residential area. It is the westernmost section of the boulevard corridor that spans the area between Broadway and the alley between South Harrison and South Calhoun Streets. This approximately one mile long segment is mainly residential in character, though character varies throughout. From Foster Park to Indiana Avenue the streetscape is characterized by large setbacks of 100 feet and open lawns with large canopy trees. To the east of Beaver Avenue, Taylor University breaks the residential feel of the area with some larger scale buildings set closer to the boulevard and limited street tree plantings. However, these larger buildings are mostly sited between Indiana and Wayne Avenues, creating a unified block. Farther east, a narrower setback of 40 to 50 feet is seen with smaller residential houses set closer to the street edge.

The second landscape area defined in the CLR is named landscape Area A, East. It is similar in character to its western counterpart. Spanning approximately one mile between alleys between Lafayette Street and Avondale Drive and Lillie Street and South Anthony Boulevard, the area contains residential neighborhoods with mown lawn and deciduous tree plantings. Overall, the

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streetscape of this area is fairly uniform. To the west of Avondale Drive, the road narrows from 48 feet with four lanes and a painted median to 38 feet with four continuous lanes, as the commercial area transitions to a residential neighborhood. The narrowed roadway continues to the east until it flares again between Warsaw and South Monroe Streets. Between South Monroe Street and Weisser Park Avenue the 51-foot widened paving expanse accommodates four travel lanes and a central turning lane. To the east of Weisser Park Avenue, the boulevard narrows again with four travel lanes to the intersection of South Anthony Boulevard. Overall, the residences along this section of Rudisill Boulevard are fairly dense with the exception of the block between South Monroe and South Hanna Streets. Building setbacks in this area are more narrow than Landscape Area A, West with houses positioned approximately 50 feet from the street. The spatial organization, visual relationships and topography of Landscape Area A, East are also similar to Landscape Area A, West. Homes in the West (A) area are larger and more like mansions than those in the East (A) section.

Landscape area three is termed Rudisill Boulevard Commercial Center (B). The Rudisill Boulevard Commercial Center is a .33 mile span that encompasses the most altered sections of the streetscape. Defined to the west and east by alleys between South Harrison Street and South Calhoun Street and Lafayette Street and Avondale Drive, this section of Rudisill Boulevard is characterized by multiple travel and turning lanes, commercial buildings, parking lots, and limited plantings. At the west end of the landscape area the roadway is 62 feet wide, where it expands to approximately 68 feet at the intersection of Lafayette Street. East of Lafayette Street, the boulevard narrows from 68 feet to about 48 feet as it enters a more residential area to the east. Throughout this section of the boulevard, the street is four lanes with a central turning lane. This expanded street profile conveys a mix of different landscape styles with direct pedestrian exposure to traffic. Excessive curb cuts and access points for the adjacent commercial properties break up the continuity of the street frontage. Few shared driveways provide access to multiple properties. To the east, a short concrete median is at the Lafayette Street intersection, where it separates oncoming traffic before narrowing. Buildings within Landscape Area B vary in the distance set back from the boulevard. The closest building is located approximately 23 feet away from the street edge, while the greatest setback is about 100 feet.

The fourth landscape area comprises the intersection at Rudisill and South Anthony(C). This approximate 525-foot section of Rudisill Boulevard at the intersection of South Anthony Boulevard is the smallest landscape area, but feels quite expansive due to the lack of vertical edge definition. The arrangement of adjacent buildings, alignment of the two boulevards, and limited vegetation affects the spatial organization and visual relationships of the intersection. The slightly offset and angled alignment in the west and east sections of Rudisill Boulevard creates a somewhat confusing intersection with limited sightlines. When traveling eastbound, views are directed toward two private residences. Traveling the other direction, views are also focused on a private residence. In general the spatial organization at this intersection is quite open with no trees to vertically define the boulevard corridor. In addition, the northwest corner of the intersection is empty, the southeast corner contains a large gravel parking lot, and building setbacks vary between 12 feet to 100 feet, which further provide an open feeling and altered boulevard character. Vegetation within Landscape Area C is sparse.

The fifth landscape area (D), Rudisill Boulevard Extension Residential, includes the eastern .22 miles of the boulevard corridor from Euclid Avenue to Abbot Street. This stretch of Rudisill Boulevard is mainly characterized by a narrow street corridor with abutting privately owned residential lots with mature deciduous trees. At the eastern edge of the landscape area, Rudisill Boulevard terminates at the western entrance to McMillen Park. Because this area was constructed about 20 years after the western section of the boulevard, it was developed following a different design scheme. Instead of a 100-foot right-of-way with a uniform 25-foot building setback, the boulevard

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extension includes a 50-foot right-of-way with a central roadway measuring 26 feet. Buildings within this area vary in the distance set back from the boulevard extension. The closest building is located approximately 20 feet away from the street edge, while the greatest setback is about 70 feet.

The landscape features of this area differ significantly from the other boulevard areas, which create a unique character in terms of spatial organization and visual relationships. Views are directed up and down the roadway to the east and west due to the linear alignment of the boulevard. Adjacent buildings and vegetation along the street edge define the spatial organization and focus views. The irregularities in building setbacks and frequency of vegetation create an irregular visual corridor that expands and narrows throughout the landscape area. Topography is generally level, which elongates views and sightlines along the boulevard. Vegetation includes large overstory deciduous trees and few evergreens scattered over mown turf grass. The trees are positioned in what appears to be an informal double row along the street edges. However, gaps in the spacing and portions of some tree rows indicate that some have been lost. The last of these areas is considerably different in width and amenities and thus has less of a distinctive boulevard character.⁴¹ The Cultural Landscape Report for Rudisill Boulevard, prepared by Heritage Landscapes for Fort Wayne Parks and Recreation contains considerably more detail concerning this resource and it is highly recommended for further reading.

Features:

Feature Name: Rudisill Boulevard Feature Designers: Robinson/Kessler
RU 1 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Buildings and Structures
Description: This records the entire resource right-of-way as a structure, including the roadway, setbacks, plantings, curbs, sidewalks and
other associated landscape features.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1911/c. 1947
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: f

Feature Name: Rudisill Plantings Feature Designers: Kessler
RU 2 Feature Resource Code / Number Characteristic: Vegetation
Description: This includes the statuesque tree plantings, some of which survive from the earliest period of Rudisill's existence, including some collections of London Plane Trees as well as other Ash and Oak. While they are not staggered consistently, they are prominent in the landscape.

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:	
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1915
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap: f

Resource Totals For: **Rudisill Boulevard**

	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:
Contributing:	1	0	1	0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0

Sherman (Kekionga) Boulevard

Sherman Boulevard is the present day name of a road that realized the connection between State Boulevard and Franke Park, as well as, ultimately the extension of Swinney Park and the west central part of Fort Wayne. It serves the purpose of the boulevard that Kessler called Kekionga, although not exactly in the same location. For the purposes of this nomination Sherman begins at the northern edge of St. Mary's Parkway in the south and extends north to the southern edge of Franke Park. The road width is much narrower than other boulevards, especially Anthony and

⁴¹ Heritage Landscapes: "Cultural Landscape Report for Rudisill Boulevard, Section III., Landscape Areas.

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Rudisill. This must have been the condition during the late nineteenth century judging by the age of the homes which have a much less generous set back from the roadway.

However, amenities include sidewalks and a narrow band of tree lawn. Although narrower and with less generous dimensions, an acceptable degree of boulevard character is preserved. The boulevard is modest, and not very developed. There are nodes of commercial activity at the major intersections. However, the boulevard provides connectivity between Franke Park and St. Mary's Parkway which was a planned development during the early twentieth century and in the 1912 plan. Thus, while modest, it appears that this boulevard meets the criteria required to be included in the nomination as a key element of the system envisioned by George Kessler.

The width of the environment which influences this boulevard (from set back to setback), including the right-of-way, is 80 feet. North of the intersection where Goshen crosses Sherman, the set backs are increased. This intersection is known locally as "Five Points." It was an important gateway to Fort Wayne on the Lincoln Highway's original 1915 route. Sherman Boulevard, from the river to Goshen was the route of the Lincoln Highway from 1928 until c. 1954. The northern portion of Sherman however, beyond Franke Park is outside the parameters of the Kessler plan. Franke Park has been included in this nomination as the realization of the intent in the Kessler plan to install a park near this location, in the north west section of the town. Thus, the logical inclusion of present day Sherman helps demonstrate the full extent and vision of the plan.

Features:

Feature Name:	Sherman Street	Feature Designers:	Kessler
SH 1	Feature Resource Code / Number	Characteristic:	Buildings and Structures
Description:	This records the boulevard as a feature		
	Site:	Building:	Structure: Object:
Contributing:	0	0	1 0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0 0
		FeatureHistoricDate:	c. 1925
		FeatureMap:	g

Resource Totals For:	Sherman (Kekionga) Street			
	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:
Contributing:	0	0	1	0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0

St. Joseph Boulevard

This segment of St. Joseph Boulevard extends between State Boulevard and the northern edge of St. Joseph Parkway (The latter includes the southern part of St. Joseph Boulevard that passes alongside the river, south of this resource.) St. Joseph Boulevard in this area is very compact, including only three blocks. St. Joseph Boulevard and Northwood Boulevard (which intersects St. Joseph Boulevard at a right angle south of State Boulevard) were platted by the Wildwood Builders during the period between 1912 and 1916, as north Wildwood.⁴² The northern two blocks are a good example of a fully realized residential boulevard as Kessler envisioned it. The roadway is divided by a central median which is planted today with small, ornamental trees and grass. There are tree lawns on either side of the road. A generous sidewalk, concrete curbs and wide set backs are also present. The plantings on these two blocks are quite impressive, with a number of examples of large London Plane Trees, a Kessler signature. These are mostly mature with one of them at least 36" in caliper or more. Other trees include oak (possibly red oak) and Ash. The right-of-way of the southernmost block is reduced in width and does not contain medians.

There are residential blocks on either side of St. Joseph Boulevard, with access to it. Northwood Boulevard, perpendicular to St. Joseph, contains a similar, highly decorative median. Modern lighting is used in the median on St. Joseph, however there are period-type light fixtures, in

⁴² Angie Quinn, notes for this nomination provided to WGI, May, 2010.

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the median on Northwood Boulevard. At the point where this junction occurs, St. Joseph has been widened toward the west, providing a generous turn around. While specifically planned by Wildwood Builders, a designer is not known at this time.

This more formal segment of St. Joseph Boulevard, although short in length, provides the kind of connectivity, gracious street improvements and plantings which Kessler and other designers before him recommended for Fort Wayne. It provides a natural transportation link between lower St. Joseph Boulevard and the important artery to the north, State Boulevard. Therefore, it has been included as part of the nomination.

Features:

Feature Name:	St. Joseph Boulevard				Feature Designers:	
SJB 1	Feature Resource Code / Number				Characteristic:	Buildings and Structures
Description:	This records the boulevard, including its configuration, plantings, median, curbs, sidewalks and right-of-way.					
	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:		
Contributing:	0	0	1	0	FeatureHistoricDate:	c. 1911
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap:	h

Feature Name:	Site of the Philo T. Farnsworth House State Historic Marker				Feature Designers:	
SJB 2	Feature Resource Code / Number				Characteristic:	Other
Description:	A state historical marker commemorates the home of Philo T. Farnsworth, the inventor of television. Farnsworth (1906-1971) lived on this block, presumably in the home immediately to the west. He enabled the first effective image transmission in 1927. The Farnsworth Radio and Television Corporation existed in Fort Wayne (not at this site) from 1938-1949 (Indiana Historical Bureau.) The home itself is not in the NR district, however, since the street would have been a part of his early influences and environment, the site has been included here. The home is actually the Daniel Ninde (brother of Lee J. Ninde, also associated with Wildwood Builders)- Franklin Mead (daylily breeder, remembered by garden in Foster Park)- Farnsworth Home. ⁴³					
	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:		
Contributing:	1	0	0	0	FeatureHistoricDate:	c. 1927
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0	FeatureMap:	h

Resource Totals For:	St. Joseph Boulevard			
	Site:	Building:	Structure:	Object:
Contributing:	1	0	1	0
Non-Contributing:	0	0	0	0

State (Pfeifer) Boulevard

George Kessler indicated that Pfeifer/State would be a major boulevard in his system. The western portion of the roadway, west of the railroad tracks and Spy Run Creek was called Pfeifer during his day. The Brookview suburb had not yet been designed by Arthur Shurcliff. Thus, there appears to be a bit of discontinuity. However, it is clear that Kessler intended this road to become a major boulevard in Fort Wayne, connecting the system along the northern side of the city.

The section of State Boulevard from approximately Lakeview west to Lindenwood was not developed by 1938, according to the aerial of that date. It appears that when the road was built west to Lindenwood and beyond, modern planners did not complete it with the components of a boulevard in mind (although the width would allow for such a development if so desired.)

We have divided the boulevard, which extends from Anthony Boulevard in the east to Lindenwood Boulevard in the west, into landscape areas, primarily because of the variations in character which occur over its long length. Nonetheless, because this boulevard is so much a part of the framework of

⁴³ Angie Quinn, notes provided for this nomination to WGI, May 2010.

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the 1912 plan, it is considered, as a whole, a contributing resource in the district. Some landscape areas realize the ideal of the boulevard concept more fully than others, but all contribute to the plan.

Within this long, linear resource there are four landscape areas that can be distinguished:

I. The first of these is located from Lindenwood Avenue to Lakeview Drive and can be described as an unrealized portion of the Kessler concept. While the roadway has been built as a standard two-lane asphalt road, the modern construction has not reproduced any of the boulevard features. On a 1938 aerial, this area is still in crop lands. A railroad was the boundary for the western terminus of State during these years. This railway no longer shows on the modern maps, but a similar track crosses the road approximately in this location. West of Lindenwood, the grade changes and the road passes through a heavily wooded area. This portion of State Blvd. was developed at a later date and thus does not demonstrate Kessler's typical boulevard specification.

II. The second landscape area along State Boulevard (going from west to east) can be characterized as an "Industrial section". This section is located between Lakeview and Tyler. The roadway is similar to that in the first sector: two-way, without curbs, tree lawns and containing irregular building setbacks from the right-of-way. The associated buildings are almost exclusively industrial. There is one small commercial center.

III. The third landscape area is subdivided into three residential segments along the boulevard. These are characterized by various components of the boulevard concept. The first of these segments, between Tyler and Poinsette Drive (located in Sections 1 and 2 on Map i) contains homes which date primarily after WWII. In addition, this segment contains a large Catholic school (Our Lady of Angels). There are modest tree lawns, narrow sidewalks and reasonably deep set backs.

The second of these segments is located between Sherman Boulevard and the intersection with Clinton Street, the western boundary of the Brookview-Irvington Historic District. This segment is characterized by a return to the residential character we find in other parts of the road. Here, modest late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences which line the road are protected by a medium sidewalk, tree lawns and fairly wide set backs. Included in this segment is a commercial node between Hensch and the location of the former railroad and interurban overpasses, west of the entrance to the Brookview-Irvington Historic District. It is characterized by a wider roadway, loss of tree lawns and a mix of commercial and residential buildings, most of which have been converted to commercial use. This commercial node contributes to the district but would not individually be eligible for the National Register as a historic road.

The area of State Boulevard, within the Brookview-Irvington Historic District, ending at Clinton is a significant designed linear landscape. The Brookview development was designed by Shurcliff, and is also eligible for the National Register. The portion of State Boulevard within this district is a good example of early twentieth century curvilinear road design in a residential neighborhood. It is a hybrid of the boulevard concept and also crosses through the Spy Run Creek Parkway.

Also of note, within this segment is the portion of West State Boulevard between Goshen and Wells which was the route of the Lincoln Highway from 1915 to 1928.

The third of these segments contains the most highly realized of the residential boulevard concepts. It is located at the easternmost end of State Boulevard between Parnell and Anthony Boulevard (Map Sections 3 and 4). The area is flanked by the Bob Arnold Old Northside Park on the north side next to Parnell. On the south side, early twentieth century homes also provide the residential association. Stately trees are present in the tree lawns and the sidewalks are graceful and well kept. There is not a median on the boulevard and the modern traffic is four lanes, but this area of East State is well understood to be a historic roadway and part of the contributing elements of the district. There is a commercial section within this last residential element, but it relates to the historic character of the section and thus is included within this landscape area. Buildings are, for the

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most part early twentieth century, c. 1910 - 1930. Closer to Anthony Boulevard, outside the State Boulevard right-of-way, but influencing the general landscape character of this part of the boulevard, is the Forest Park Boulevard Historic District which is a National Register property listed in 2007.

IV. This landscape area consists of two commercial areas or nodes which still contribute to the district, although not many of the full components of a boulevard are present. The first of these, (at the western part of State Boulevard, Map Section 2) between Poinsette and Sherman is characterized by wide sidewalks, minimal plantings and the presence of modern shopping areas. A portion of this section, on the north side near Poinsette, still contains some residential buildings. The second of these commercial areas is located between Clinton and Parnell (Map Section 3) and contains a modern bridge which is separately recorded. This section is characterized by a mix of large commercial structures, with a few remnant residential buildings. In addition, this portion of the Boulevard contains a striking, historic school, the North Side High School, constructed in 1927. Although not within the boulevard right-of-way, it contributes to its historic association.

Features:

Feature Name: State Boulevard
ST 1
Feature Resource Code / Number
Description: This feature records State Boulevard right-of-way from Lindenwood in the west to Anthony in the east.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0
FeatureHistoricDate:
FeatureMap: i

Feature Name: Cambridge Street (Lincoln Park) Gate Post 1
ST 2
Feature Resource Code / Number
Description: These gate posts lie within the right of way of State Boulevard and thus are recorded as a feature within this resource. A plaque on the stone post to the east announces "Lincoln Park", the name of the adjacent residential development (not within the boundary of this nomination.) The posts are constructed of irregular sandstone boulders mortared with a brown mortar. They are slightly tapered above a stone base which is chamfered to support the post. A round arched opening on all four sides reveals a round globe light. Above this a modern metal pyramidal roof completes the construction. The stones surrounding the arched openings are laid in red brick, with a keystone and the sill is of dressed limestone. The easternmost post appears older than the one to the west and contains the plaque. The bricks on this post are of stone. ST 2 records Gate Post 1.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 1
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0
FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1940
FeatureMap: i

Feature Name: Cambridge Street (Lincoln Park) Gate Post 2
ST 3
Feature Resource Code / Number
Description: This records the second post. (See description above.)
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 0 1
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0
FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1940
FeatureMap: i

Feature Name: State Boulevard through Brookview
ST 4
Feature Resource Code / Number
Description: This is the only curvilinear section of State Boulevard. It was designed as part of the residential neighborhood, Brookview, developed by Wildwood Builders c. 1917. It is individually eligible for the NR and is part of the Brookview-Irvington Park National Register Historic District.
Site: Building: Structure: Object:
Contributing: 0 0 1 0
Non-Contributing: 0 0 0 0
FeatureHistoricDate: c. 1917
FeatureMap: i

Feature Name: Bridge over Spy Run Creek
ST 5
Feature Resource Code / Number
Description: A. W. Grosvenor, O. Darling
Characteristic: Buildings and Structures